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THE officers of the Army have been directed to assemble at the office of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, and those of the Navy and Marine Corps at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, by 11:30 A.M., January 1st, to proceed to the White House and pay the customary New Year's respects to the President.

A "CAVALRYMAN" suggests that while there is so much said and written about an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, some little attention might be given to a similar increase for troop blacksmiths and farriers, whose compensation as compared with their work is so small that he has known "four to desert from that cause from one troop in less than two years."

THE two committees of the Fortification Board are rapidly closing up the work assigned them, and within the next fortnight we may expect to have placed before the country one of the most valuable and interesting reports on seacoast defences ever published. The Secretary of War is expected in New York on Saturday to consult with General NEWTON's committee. A full meeting of the board will probably be held some time next week in Washington.

THE Lieutenant-General of the Army has approved the report of the Chief of Ordnance regarding the trials of the magazine guns, and has directed that all those now in use by the troops be turned into the nearest arsenals and a supply of Springfields issued in their stead.

THE object of Senator HALE's resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether the Navy Department complied with the Act of August 5, 1882, requiring an account to be taken of the stock of stores and supplies of that Department, has obvious reference to that portion of Secretary WHITNEY's annual report wherein he says that the inventory made since he came into office was the first for seven years. The reply being prepared at the Navy Department to this resolution shows that the Act of 1882 was strictly complied with, a very full account of stock, including old vessels and materials, having been taken and an appraisal made as required by the act.

THE Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Columbia, in his recent annual report says:

"I have to recommend that when practicable to have it otherwise, the same officer should not perform the duties of Post Commissary of Subsistence and Post Quartermaster, for the reason that the duties of the Post Commissary are sometimes left to too great an extent to the Commissary Sergeant, and the officer while receiving extra pay for duty as Post Commissary devotes most of his time and talents to his duties as Post Quartermaster."

It should be recollected, however, that the duties of the Subsistence Department at posts are mainly of a routine nature and governed by inflexible regulations, and therefore do not require the constant supervision necessary in the Quartermaster's Department. The present system at the majority of our posts of having one officer attend to the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary, seems to have worked very well for many years and to be generally satisfactory. The Commissary Sergeants too are a body of excellent and trustworthy non-commissioned staff officers. Captain WOODRUFF further on, in his report, commends them highly.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that a very active, a very able, and a very influential body of officers, whom it is not improper to describe as a clique, are straining every nerve to introduce the principle of selection into the English Service. It says: "The office especially aimed at is that of the command of the regiment, which it is, or it was, the ambition of every good soldier to obtain. Five-and-twenty years ago there was something like selection in vogue. It was the selection which was made by fortune of those who could pay the best prices to buy others out and themselves in. The working of it was well known and quite well understood. But this new selection is to be conducted by undefined officials on unknown principles, and selection is to be determined by forces and machinery of which we are vouchsafed not the least revelation."

WE understand that the President has fully determined to test the decision of the Supreme Court in the BLAKE case, which holds that an officer can be legally deprived of his commission by the appointment of some one to the place he holds and his confirmation by the Senate. He proposes to nominate some one for Judge Advocate General, vice SWAIN, and has, it is said, received assurances from the majority of the Senators that they would favor any good nomination that he might send in. We are also informed that Colonel ELWELL S. OTIS is an applicant for the office, and that the President is seriously thinking of nominating him. The Secretary of War is said to strongly favor his appointment, which would unquestionably be very acceptable to the Army. No officer is held in higher esteem, and we believe that his experience previous to his entrance upon his military career in September, 1862, was in the legal profession. He is a man of ability, sound judgment, and conscientious and faithful in whatever he undertakes. It is believed that a nomination of a successor to General SWAIN will be made when a successor to the late Major GOODFELLOW is determined upon. Captain JOHN W. CLOUS, 24th Infantry, whose qualifications for the place are generally considered excellent, has a very strong support for this vacancy. If the selection is to be made from the Army he will most likely be the lucky one.

AMONG the Army orders placed on the little desk in the room of the Chief Clerk of the Adjutant-General's office for the accommodation of the daily press on Tuesday last was one announcing the transfer of Major FRED. W. BENTEN, 9th Cavalry, to his old regiment, the 7th Cavalry, at his own request, exchanging regiments with Major LEWIS MERRILL, who will probably be retired after his promotion to Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Cavalry, vice SWEETZER promoted in January next. When the printed orders appeared on the following day the order referred to was missing, and it was soon learned that this order had been revoked. The reason assigned is that it was discovered after the order had been issued that the transfer would unfavorably affect the promotion of other officers of the cavalry regiments. Major BENTEN's request for transfer to the 7th Cavalry was acted upon without a full consideration of what would follow. The transfer it was thought would in no way interfere with Major MERRILL's status, as his promotion would necessarily follow upon the retirement of Col. Hatch. Major MERRILL would thus be losing nothing, while Major BENTEN would gain that which he has been working for since his

promotion from Captain. Besides the 7th Cavalry is badly crippled for field officers, Colonel STURGIS being absent and Lieutenant-Colonel TILFORD on the sick list, thus making the transfer highly desirable for the War Department. The opposition to the transfer, it is said, comes from Captain EDWARD J. SPAULDING, 2d Cav., who objects because it would send him to a colored regiment. As the regiments stands now he would go to the 7th Cavalry, when Colonel HATCH retires, as the following promotions will show: SWEETZER, 8th Cavalry, to Colonel of 2d; MERRILL, 7th, to Lieut. Col. of 8th, vice SWEETZER; SPAULDING, 2d, to Major, 7th, vice MERRILL. Had the transfer been made the following promotions would have ensued: SWEETZER, 8th Cavalry, to Colonel, 2d, vice HATCH; MERRILL, 9th, to Lieut. Col., 8th, vice SWEETZER, and SPAULDING, 2d, to Major, 9th, vice MERRILL.

At a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution General Viscount WOLSELEY announced that the English authorities had decided to adopt machine guns for the field service. This is the result of practical experience with them in the Soudan, which has proved more effective than the arguments of the various lecturers who have called attention to their merits since Major now Colonel FOSBERY, V. C., of the Indian staff (who is, by the way, now in this country), lectured in 1869 on the value of the Montigni or Belgian mitrailleuse. In the lecture at which General WOLSELEY made the announcement we refer to, Major WEST, of the Royal Horse Artillery, presented the advantages of the machine gun to fire down from headlands or promontories on the tops of approaching hostile ships, and as an adjunct generally to garrison artillery; in resisting and covering landings. Further, it would be a wonderful increase of power to cavalry and an invaluable auxiliary to infantry, "rendering it under many circumstances independent of artillery." This last is significant as coming from an officer of the corps which has the credit of thus long delaying the adoption of machine guns for field service in England. *Broad Arrow* says of Major WEST's lecture: "There can scarcely be left a single argument untouched in favor of the special utility of machine guns. In point of fact, the stern arbitration of the battlefield alone remains to determine their status in the field; and, judging from the action of other nations, there can be little doubt how it will eventuate. Lord WOLSELEY, at all events, speaks in no uncertain tone when he expresses his belief that our experience in the Soudan has established the importance of having machine guns with an army in the field. Moreover, he thinks that this arm has an immense future before it, and that it will revolutionize military tactics generally." Of the special types of guns it says:

All the machine guns except the Gatling are fed by gravity, and therefore liable to jam at critical moments, as was the case with the Gardner at Abu Klea and elsewhere. Lord C. Bessborough objects to the rotary motion of Gatlings, although he approves of the automatic feed. He seems forgetful of the fact that the Architect of the Universe is responsible for rotary motion, and that in the Gatling system it secures immunity from the numberless mischances and danger of hanging fire, defective cartridges, etc. But it stands to reason that a machine which by rotary and continuous motion can "pump lead" at the rate of 1,300 rounds a minute on exceptional occasions, must be superior to any half-dozen 1-barrelled machines of what system soever. It is satisfactory to hear from his own lips that Lord WOLSELEY prefers a machine gun of more than one barrel, so we may rest assured that the proposed machine gun will have no place in practical tactics. Besides, when a machine gun is of more than rifle calibre, or is composed of only one barrel, it ceases to be a mitrailleuse. The original mitrailleuse had 37 barrels, and fired successive volleys by the insertion of a plate behind the breech containing 37 cartridges. We need not revert to that exploded system, but neither is it reasonable to depend upon a single-barrel in moments of critical onslaught.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR THOS. J. GREGG, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has gone to Southern California for the winter.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILHELM, 8th U. S. Infantry, has arrived East to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT C. H. OSGOOD, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Sackett's Harbor, is spending the holidays at Ilion, N. Y.

CAPTAIN WM. CONWAY, 22d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Lewis, Col., from a brief absence.

LIEUTENANT J. M. T. PARTELLI, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Partello, lately returned from Europe, were expected this week at Fort Keogh, Montana.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., will prolong his stay in Kansas City for several months to come.

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, from a long visit to relatives on the Pacific Coast.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is still on the sick list at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., but is improving.

COLONEL J. C. MCKEE, Medical Department, U. S. Army, will arrive in Boston from Vancouver Barracks in a few days.

MR. WM. WILSON CORCORAN, Washington's venerable philanthropist, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday on Sunday last, Dec. 27. The occasion was certainly not forgotten.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride are expected in Brooklyn in a few days, and a reception will be given in their honor on Jan. 6, at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Terry, No. 540 Washington avenue.

COLONEL CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., having been found fit for duty by the Retiring Board at Governor's Island which recently examined him, goes to Vancouver Barracks for duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia.

THE residence of Dr. Emil Bessels, the Arctic explorer, at Glendale, Md., was burned on Christmas Day, and all his books and charts and other valuable documents relating to Arctic matters totally destroyed.

CAPTAIN E. M. HAYES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, I. T., will spend January and part of February in the East.

LIEUTENANT W. A. GLASSFORD, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glassford, have reached San Francisco, the lieutenant's new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BUFFINGTON, 7th Infantry, returns to Fort Leavenworth, this week, from a holiday visit to Derby, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT WALLIS O. CLARK, 12th Infantry, is spending the holidays with friends at Salem, Mass., and will return to Sackett's Harbor about the middle of January.

WE are glad to learn from Elizabethtown, Ky., that Lieutenant J. A. Goodin, 7th U. S. Infantry, lately reported seriously ill, is improving.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, has been selected by General Miles for duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of Missouri.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., and family, after a temporary sojourn in San Francisco, have gone into the quarters at the Presidio, lately occupied by General Kelton.

MRS. LIEUTENANT J. K. WARING and daughter, Miss Lizzie, are in New York visiting friends at No. 130 East Sixty-first street.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of San Antonio, is north for a few weeks. He will return towards the end of January.

IT is reported from Fort Maginnis that Capt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cavalry, was in arrest on charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Forsyth for neglect of duty, and that Capt. Garvey had preferred counter charges against Col. Forsyth for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

THE Boston Record says: "Gen. Hazen entered an area of low barometrical pressure when he walked into the session of the committee engaged in the investigation of the scientific bureaus of the Signal Service the other day. One of his old subordinates was on the stand telling tales, and the General walked out forthwith. The danger signal is ordered up on his section."

THE Presidio News says of Fort Davis, Texas: "Major S. B. M. Young, 3rd Cavalry, is here, the guest of General Brackett. The Major came as witness before the G. C. M., in session at the Post. First Lieutenant Geo. K. Hunter, 3rd Cavalry, and family, arrived last week. The Lieutenant has assumed charge of the Adjutant's office, and is giving satisfaction in the able manner in which he discharges his duties."

A St. Louis correspondent writes: "Mrs. Carr, wife of General Eugene Carr, U. S. A., was selected this year as President of the Charity Ball, which was a grand social event and a perfect success. The ball was opened by Mrs. Carr and Mr. D. R. Francis, our popular Mayor, General Carr dancing with Mrs. Francis. The Army is well and honorably represented here by General Carr and his wife, who are great favorites in society as well as in the Army. Among the Committee of Invitation to the ball, I may tell you, were General and Mrs. Sherman, Lieutenant and Mrs. L. A. Craig, and Governor John S. Marmaduke. To General and Mrs. Carr, General and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mayor and Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Morrison and Lieutenant and Mrs. Craig, and to Mrs. J. D. Lawlin, were especially due admiration for their tact and constant attention to the pleasure of the company, and if Lieutenant Craig is as great in military tactics as in the high manoeuvres of a social campaign he should rapidly rise to the top of the Army register."

LIEUTENANTS J. D. NICKERSON and E. W. Penrose, U. S. A., are recent visitors to St. Paul, Minn.

MAJOR FRANK BRIDGMAN, U. S. Army, retired, is visiting friends on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT W. B. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Douglas, is visiting relatives at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, from a brief vacation.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave at Charlotte, Tenn.

MAJOR THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. A., is still in St. Paul, attending to business matters connected with the recent death of his father-in-law, Doctor John Steele.

CAPTAIN G. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry will remain East, in New York and vicinity until March next.

SURGEON R. S. VICKERY, U. S. A., will leave Vancouver Barracks early in January for Washington, and then go to Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUTENANT J. W. RUCKMAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant of Camp Grant, Riverside Park.

MAJOR G. W. CRABB, U. S. A., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday, on a New Year's leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MILLIS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieutenant Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss Katharine Greene.

MRS. N. R. RICE, widow of Lieutenant W. F. Rice, 23d U. S. Infantry, is Postmistress at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, U. S. A., the newly-appointed aide to Major-General Hancock has moved into quarters at Governor's Island.

COLONEL ROYAL E. WHITMAN and Major James A. Bates, U. S. A., have removed their office to the basement of No. 1407 F street, Washington.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, is located at 21 West 23d St., New York City.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, is visiting in Boston.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HAYL, 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Wayne, is spending the holidays in New York and vicinity.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Infantry, is reported at Fort Ellis, Montana, as counsel for Lieut. L. W. Cooke, 3d Infantry, who is being tried by Court-martial.

THE first Army and Navy german of the series of four will be given on Monday next at the National Rifles Armory, Washington. Lieut. Carroll will lead and Mrs. General Sheridan will receive the guests.

A LETTER from Fort Supply says that a hunting party, consisting of Colonel Potter and Captains Thompson and Gilmore, 24th Infantry, returned to that post recently, bringing with them 19 deer and 83 turkeys.

MISS VOGDES, daughter of Gen. I. Vogdes, arrived in Brooklyn last week from Detroit, where she has been visiting for several months, and is now with her parents at 104 Columbia Heights. Miss Vogdes attended the cotillion ball at Delmonico's last week.

A PORTRAIT of Gen. McClellan, the property of Capt. Fred R. Shattuck, of Boston, which had hung upon the wall in his library twelve years, fell to the floor the night the General died. Capt. Shattuck presented it to the Boston Light Infantry Veteran Corps.

MRS. JOHN S. PARKE, jr., wife of Lieutenant Parke, 21st Infantry, arrived in Portland, Oregon, December 13, from Fort Sidney, having been called home on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Lloyd Brooke, who is also the mother of Lieutenant Edward H. Brooke, 21st Infantry.—Critic.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., in a letter to the editor of the Grand Army Review, acknowledging receipt of the picture, "The Commanders-in-Chief of the G. A. R.," says: "It is exceedingly well executed. No one of the gentlemen can find fault with the artist, who has unexceptionally represented each of them."

MRS. DELLA BENNER, the widow of the gallant Lieut. H. H. Benner, 18th U. S. Inf., who sacrificed his life while endeavoring to relieve the yellow fever sufferers of the Lower Mississippi River in 1878 has been appointed Postmaster of the village of Rodgers Park, in the township of Evanston, Cook County, Ill., where she has resided ever since the death of her husband.

AN officer of the English Navy, Lieut. Hewetson, recently met with a curious accident. He was standing on the deck of his ship watching the hoisting up of a boat by the steam winch when one of the falls carried away. The end of the parted fall flew round, entwined itself about his throat, and so nearly strangled him that the doctors used artificial means of respiration, as is done in the case of those nearly drowned, and gradually he came back to his senses.

THE Presidio County News (Tex.) trusts that when Major-General Pope retires in March next the claims of General A. G. Brackett, Colonel 3rd U. S. Cavalry, to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship may not be overlooked. General Brackett, says the News, is quite popular with his officers and men, as well as the citizens with whom he is brought in contact and is of a retiring, disposing, not inclined to push himself forward or press his claims for promotion, but seems to be imbued with the idea that his merit will seek its own reward. It is to be hoped that his claims may be justly sized up to those of other aspirants for advancement, thereby doing justice to all.

CAPTAIN T. H. LOGAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, was a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is spending the holidays at Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

1ST LIEUT. C. AUGUR, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has gone to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for a tour of duty at that post.

COLONEL E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., has arrived in the East and is visiting his home at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington on Wednesday to spend New Year's with friends.

GENERAL SHEEMAN and family were present at the formal opening, Dec. 23, of a new riding school at the Armory in St. Louis.

ADJUTANT P. T. BRODERICK, 23d U. S. Infantry, is spending the winter in New York City, for special treatment for a spinal trouble.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, is at present staying at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Can., where he expects to spend the winter.

THE Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, visited Governor's Island on Wednesday and lunched with Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh.

GENERAL N. A. MILES and Col. James Gilliss, U. S. A., were at Fort Lyon, Col., this week.

IT was expected that the President this week would take final action upon the proceedings of Court-martial in the case of Lieut. Wm. Everett, 4th Artillery, which have been pending for some months past.

TUESDAY of this week, Dec. 29, was a great day in England, being the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEORGE R. BOUSH, U. S. N., reported at the Norfolk Navy-yard this week for duty in charge of the Construction Department, relieving Naval Constructor G. E. Mallet, who is sick.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written to Senator Voorhees, expressing his desire to contribute in any way in his power, at the proper time, to the project for the erection of a monument at Indianapolis to the late Vice-President Hendricks.

THE wife of General Sheridan invited the children of the General's staff officers, with those of Major Lydecker and Major Porter Heap, to participate with his own children in their Christmas tree festival. Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Heap were playmates in their childhood, and are now near neighbors and the most devoted of friends. General Sheridan was present at the juvenile party, which is a frolic of the kind he loves best.

COLONEL W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. A., of San Francisco, has been presented by his late National Guard comrades with a handsome gold watch and chain, the watch bearing on one side the inscription, "Presented to Col. Wm. R. Smedberg by the 2d Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., December 21, 1885." On the other side was a beautifully carved monogram, "W. R. S." The seal attached to the chain also bore the monogram of the Colonel with a diamond set in the centre.

At the officers' hop last Friday evening Gen. and Mrs. Morrow were happily surprised by a presentation of a silver berry set, appropriately engraved, from the officers and ladies of the post, and a silver nut stand, presented by friends from the town. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Gen. and Mrs. Morrow. Capt. Ebstein made the presentation speech. Mrs. Capt. Haughey was the originator of the plot which was so successfully executed and kept so secret that the General was for once taken completely by surprise in the midst of his own garrison.—Sidney Telegraph.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Dec. 26 says:

Major Cooney, of Fort Niobrara, is visiting his family at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Emmett will return soon with Mrs. Emmett. A trained choir furnished the music for the Christmas services at Fort Niobrara, and Charlain Lewis delivered the sermon. The officers and ladies of Fort Sidney will give a dramatic entertainment next Wednesday, under the management of Capt. Ebstein. The plays are "Woodcock's Little Game" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." There was an immense Christmas tree at Fort Niobrara last night, for which the ladies of the post have been working for some time. The members of the 21st Infantry band gave a brilliant reception last week to testify their respect to Adjutant Cornman. The next meeting of the Twelfth Night Club will be at the residence of Colonel Guy V. Henry, January 4. Next Wednesday evening Fort Omaha is to see the "Lady of Lyons," with the following cast: Meinotte, Lieut. Price; Col. Damas, Lieut. Brown; Heuseant, Lt. Andrus; Glavia, Lieut. Hollis; Mons. Deschappelles, Lieut. True; Gaspard, Captain Bubb; Pauline, Mrs. Hamilton; Widow Meinotte, Miss Rice; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. True. The first rehearsal of "Meg's Diversion" will take place at Col. Henry's, Dec. 28. Captain Price, who is in a play at the fort the last of the month, has agreed to act earlier in this one, so it is hoped, it may come off on the 7th of Jan. at Mr. Dickey's, the meeting being then instead of the 4th, the regular day. Mrs. Colonel Henry gave one of her aesthetic and charming luncheons on Saturday. Captain Gustavus Valois, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, is in the city on a ten days' sick leave.

THE New York Tribune says: "The Army is constantly losing officers in the demand for their services by corporations and private enterprises. This is especially true of the Engineer Corps. Captain F. V. Greene, of that Corps, at present Professor of Practical Engineering at West Point, has been granted leave of absence for a year, and at the end of his leave it is his intention to terminate his connection with the Army. This is the general custom with the officers who resign; it having been established on the principle that the Government should care for its wards and pupils for a sufficiently long period after they slip the leash to enable them to get settled in other business. Captain Greene has accepted the position of Vice-President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and will set himself down to a The Real Estate Record alludes to Capt. Greene's interesting report on the paving of Washington and his equally interesting paper upon street traffic before the Society of Civil Engineers, and says: "Capt. Greene has taken very great pains to arrive

at the facts of traffic, having had observations made and recorded in ten American cities, besides making use of the records of observations in foreign cities. His general conclusion was that asphalt pavement was less favorable to accidents, and more attractive to traffic than either granite or wood; and that it is the most desirable pavement for general purposes in cities."

TAGGART's Philadelphia Times says: "Gen. Meade was one of the bravest and best soldiers of the Union Army, and his glorious victory at Gettysburg entitles him to the gratitude of the American Nation as long as the Republic lasts. Why, then, should not his widow be remembered with a pension of \$5,000 a year, the same that is proposed to be paid to Mrs. Grant, and which is enjoyed by Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Garfield? It is true these ladies are the widows of ex-Presidents, but none of their husbands rendered greater service to the country than General Meade did in the crisis of its fate. Congress gave a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of General George H. Thomas, and \$3,000 a year to Mrs. Admiral Farragut."

CAPTAIN EDWARD M. HAYES ("Jack"), 5th Cavalry, arrived, says the Critic, "at the Ebbitt House Dec. 23 direct from Fort Reno, and has now slept under a roof only five nights for nine months past, having been in the field all the time. 'Jack' entered the Service in the summer of 1855 as bugler of Troop B, 2d Cavalry (now the 5th), of which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was then the commanding officer, and at that time a warm friendship was established between the boy bugler and the commander that has lasted until now. Capt. Hayes will go to Richmond, at Gen. Lee's invitation, to be present at the latter's installation as Governor of Virginia, and then join his wife at their home at Charlotte, N. C."

MRS. IRA N. BURRITT, wife of Capt. Burritt, the editor and proprietor of the Sunday Herald, states that she has information that the surgical operations performed by Dr. Agnew on her husband in Philadelphia have been pronounced successful, and is so rapidly recovering from the shock that he will be at his home on Capitol Hill to spend New Year's with his family. Capt. Burritt has suffered for years from a complication of painful and serious diseases, the results of his gallant army service during the war, and the operations performed were for the removal of two tumors from the bladder.

GOING the rounds in Maine is a story about that privileged character and inveterate humorist Col. Andrew Smith, treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Togus until a recent change in the management, when he was assigned to a post in Kansas. Col. Smith and Gen. Sheridan have always been great friends. One day while Grant was President Col. Smith went to Washington and met Gen. Sheridan there. The General suggested that they call on the President, and they went to the White House. President Grant received them, and Gen. Sheridan introduced the Colonel. With a ludicrously innocent expression on his countenance the Colonel put his hand to his ear, as if somewhat deaf, and, bending towards Sheridan, blandly asked, "What name?" President Grant laughed heartily, and devoted several hours to entertaining the two visitors.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TODD, U. S. N., and family are in Washington.

COMMANDER G. C. WILTS, U. S. N., lately visiting at Minneapolis, has arrived in New York City.

LIEUTENANT R. H. TOWNLEY, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

COMMANDER J. W. SUMNER, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., was a guest at the New York Hotel, New York, early in the week.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. N. LITTLE, U. S. N., registered at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT JESSE M. ROYER, U. S. N., and bride, after a brief sojourn in Philadelphia, arrived in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, and Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson was at the Washington.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER W. W. REISINGER and Surgeon A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., have returned to Norfolk, Va., from a Christmas visit to Washington.

PAYMASTER J. F. TARBELL, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, and Comdr. E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., at the Gilsey House.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney spent Christmas at their home in New York, as it was found impossible to have their Washington residence in order for that day.

MR. W. F. NEWELL, son of the late Chief Engineer H. Newell, U. S. N., is shortly to be married to Miss Mamie Otis, of St. Paul, a sister of the wife of Capt. G. D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., contributes to the Philadelphia Times, of Dec. 27, some interesting reminiscences of blockade service during the war, including the capture of the Juno.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS, of St. Louis, a brother of Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., commanding the Brooklyn, has received permission to make a cruise in that vessel as the guest of the Captain.

COMMANDER C. W. BARTLETT, U. S. N., is said to have expressed the opinion that at least half the vessels lost last season on the lakes might have been saved by a judicious use of oil on the troubled waters.

REAR ADMIRAL J. W. A. NICHOLSON, U. S. N., has recovered from his illness, and on Fridays in January, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Nicholson and he will meet their friends at afternoon teas. They are living at No. 153 West Forty-seventh street, New York City.

PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., had a narrow escape at Newport, R. I., Dec. 27. His horse, attached to a village cart, ran away and was not

stopped until he reached the dock. Paymaster Cowie's presence of mind prevented serious results.

WE regret to report that Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Superintendent Ramsay, of the Naval Academy, is extremely ill at the Academy. The crisis of her fever is not yet reached, but her symptoms were favorable on Thursday.

PAYMR. AND MRS. LOOMIS gave a pleasant entertainment at the Naval Academy Dec. 23. The cadets having been granted holiday until Sunday, many left Annapolis Dec. 23 to spend Christmas away.

LIEUTENANT C. BELKNAP, U. S. N., is designated assistant to the superintendent of the Naval Academy in addition to his other duties as superintendent of buildings and grounds in place of Lieutenant-Commander William T. Burwell, detached and ordered to the Juniata.

A LETTER was received recently by Chief Engineer Snyder, superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, addressed "Uncle Sam, State, War and Navy Department," in which the writer, a Kentuckian, asks where he can obtain a gun of 2½-inch bore to celebrate the holidays with. We presume that it was by some natural law of gravitation that this letter went straight to the most accommodating man in Washington, and the one who is generally supposed about the Departments to furnish everything from toothpicks to crowbars.

RECENT DEATHS.

WE regret to learn that Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Missouri, while walking in Leavenworth City, Dec. 24, was suddenly stricken down with a violent attack of paralysis. The Times, describing the occurrence, says: "He reeled and fell, but before he reached the ground he was caught by two colored men standing near and carried into a drug store. Surgeon Middleton, U. S. A., who happened to be in town, was summoned and attended him. Gen. Miles and several other officers at the fort came down, and Major Goodfellow was removed to the fort. Dr. Middleton, in the evening, said the major was a little better, but was still in a critical condition, suffering from the stroke, which affected the whole right side." Major Goodfellow, notwithstanding the hopes that he might rally, died on Tuesday, December 23, after a severe cerebral hemorrhage. The deceased officer had an excellent record of service. He went to the war in 1861 as Captain of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1861 and received the volunteer brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel March 13, 1865, for gallantry at the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. On November 28, 1865, he was appointed Judge Advocate of Volunteers with rank of Major, was offered a 2d Lieutenantancy in the 31st Infantry, in 1866, which he declined, and February 25, 1867, was transferred to the permanent establishment of Judge Advocates, U. S. Army, with rank of Major. For some years past he has been on duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, and was much esteemed by every one at Fort Leavenworth. It may be recollected that Major Goodfellow was a member of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition and he always took a great interest in Arctic matters. The death of this esteemed officer will be sincerely lamented throughout the Army.

ANDERSON D. NELSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, an officer of meritorious record, died at Thomasville, Ga., December 30, 1885. He entered West Point from Ohio in 1837, was graduated July 1, 1841, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry. He served with credit in the Florida War 1841-2 and also in the Mexican War, being engaged in the skirmish of Amazoque, capture of San Antonio, and battles of Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant November 18, 1849; Captain, March 3, 1855; Major 1st Infantry, March 13, 1863, and Lieutenant Colonel 5th Infantry, January 12, 1868. For his faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He was retired at his own request June 7, 1879, and for some time past had resided at Thomasville, Ga. Many of the older officers of the Army will sincerely regret his death. Among his classmates at West Point were: Z. B. Tower, H. G. Wright, A. P. Howe, N. Lyon, H. A. Allen, J. P. Garesché, J. M. Brannan, James Totten, John F. Reynolds, Don Carlos Buell, Alfred Sully, and F. F. Flint.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER SAMUEL GRAGO, U. S. N., retired, who died at Reading, Pa., Dec. 25, was a native of Massachusetts, who joined the Navy as Third Assistant Engineer in 1861, and served with credit on various stations and vessels, rising to the grade of Passed Assistant Engineer Oct. 10, 1866. He was relieved from active service Dec. 23, 1884, and took up his residence at Reading. When the Greeley Arctic Expedition was fitted out he was offered the position of Chief Engineer, but declined.

DR. NORMAN LESLIE SNOW, who died at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19, was, as the local papers say, "a physician of great skill and President of the Board of Aldermen." The writer of this brief notice knew

him well as a skilful doctor and courteous gentleman during the War, being then Surgeon of the 153d New York Volunteers.

THE funeral of Captain Stephen Romer Roe, whose death we announced last week, took place Dec. 26, at the "Little Church Around the Corner," New York City. His only son, 1st Lieut. and Adj. Chas. F. Roe, 2d U. S. Cav., and a few friends were present at the funeral ceremonies, after which the remains were taken to Woodlawn for interment.

GENERAL GEORGE C. BURLING, who commanded the 6th New Jersey Volunteers during the War and received the brevet of Brigadier General for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, died in Philadelphia, December 24.

COMMANDER CZEIKE, of the Austrian war frigate Donau, which arrived at Havana Dec. 24, died suddenly Dec. 27.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE programme for the President's reception on New Year's Day was as follows: At 11 a. m. the members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. At 11.15 a. m.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and the Judges of the U. S. Court of Claims. At 11.30 a. m.—Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the judicial officers of the District, ex-members of the Cabinet, and ex-Ministers of the United States. At noon—The officers of the Army and Navy. At 12.30 p. m.—The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Civil Service Commissioners, the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Postmasters-General, the Solicitor-General, the Assistant Attorneys-General, the heads of the bureaus of the several Departments, and the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. At 12.45 p. m.—The Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. At 1 p. m.—Reception of citizens, which terminated at 2 p. m. The President was assisted by Miss Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet.

McCLELLAN'S MEMOIRS.

The Grand Army Review says: While sympathizing with the general desire to see as soon as possible what our "Little Mac" had prepared as his contribution to the history of the war, we must admit that the eagerness displayed is apt to do an injustice to the departed hero and author. Probably the most competent editor of the manuscript left behind, General Fitz-John Porter, has been obliged to decline a task which to him must have been a labor of love, because, as he says, it would require at least two years to do it properly, and the people do not seem disposed to wait two years. On the same ground, General Franklin, who was spoken of, cannot consistently undertake the work. It seems probable that the papers will be entrusted to the care of General J. B. Fry, U. S. A., who is undoubtedly most competent, but, we fear, from what we know of his writings, has too positive individuality to be able to treat the material before him with that absolute absence of bias which is so desirable, especially as the doings of McClellan have been the subject of so much and greatly embittered controversy.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The California Commandery, at its meeting of Dec. 20, balloted for the following: Gen. H. M. Nagle, U. S. V.; Major T. J. Anderson, U. S. V.; Captain J. W. French, 25th U. S. Infantry; Capt. G. T. Anthony, U. S. V.; Capt. I. F. Evans, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. B. Stone, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. W. Pond, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. H. Boalt, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Noel, U. S. Navy; H. Z. Howard, late Acting Ensign, U. S. Navy; A. A. Surgeon H. S. Haskins, U. S. Army, and H. W. Yemans. Thirty-six members of this commandery have recently been transferred to the new commandery of Nebraska. Colonel C. C. Byrne and Captain G. E. Overton, U. S. A., have been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery; and Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., to the Illinois Commandery.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery, held Dec. 2, Mr. C. T. Wilkins, Lieut. J. C. Darragh, and Capt. L. C. Storrs, U. S. V., were elected members. At a meeting to be held Jan. 6, the following will be balloted for: Major G. N. Smith and Lieut. J. L. Berch, U. S. V. The Commandery organized in April last has now a membership of 82. A neat pamphlet of by-laws of the Commandery has been printed and distributed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEBRASKA COMMANDERY.

The Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion was formerly organized at the Paxton House, Omaha, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17. An elegant banquet was given in the evening at the Paxton House which was by far the most elaborate of anything of the kind ever given in the State. The tables were set in the form of three sides of a square and between the two parallel sides were large stands of rare plants and flowers, surrounded by stacks of muskets, in front of which was a brass field gun from Fort Omaha. Banners with all the corps badges of the Army decorated the walls of the dining room, and festoons hung from the lofty ceilings. The table decorations were costly and superb; one piece which attracted general attention was "Army Headquarters in the Field," which tested the skill of the artist who constructed it. The following programme was carried out: Prayer, Gen. O. O. Howard. Then followed an elaborate dinner, after which order was called and the following toasts were given: "Welcome Commanders"—Capt. W. J. Broatch; "The President"—G. M. Humphrey; "Our Guests"—Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; "The Army and Navy"—Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A.; "The Loyal Legion"—Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A.; "The Citizen Soldier"—Ensign W. H. Michael; "The Commander-in-Chief"—Gen. A. C. Ducat; "Our Sister Commanderies"—Capt. H. A. Castle, St. Paul. Volunteers toasts were offered by Gen. Jenkinson, of St. Paul; Major Davis, Col. Wilson, and others. The 4th Infantry band and a vocal quartette furnished the music.

Wm. H. Morrison, bookseller, Washington, D. C., will publish in January next a work on "Military Law," in two volumes, by Lieut.-Col. W. Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

ONE hundred and sixty-four members of the present House of Congress have had collegiate or academic educations, and eighty put themselves down as having been trained at the common schools. The majority of collegiate-bred men come from small country colleges, academies, and seminaries, and many of them state that they have graduated at some noted law school; such as Harvard, Ann Arbor or New York. Harvard has seven college graduates, Princeton four, the University of Virginia four, Bowdoin two, Dartmouth four, Union three, Yale two, Amherst two, Brown two, Ann Arbor five, Jefferson two, Franklin two and numerous other colleges one. Judge Kelley got his education as a printer and proof-reader, and General Grosvenor was trained in a country log school house.

Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution, which was read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the reports of tests of iron and steel and other materials for industrial purposes made at the Watertown Arsenal and transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War on Dec. 3, 1884, and Dec. 11, 1885, be printed, and that 3,500 additional copies of each report be printed, of which 1,000 copies of each report shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House, and 500 copies for the use of the War Department.

The following is a list of some of the Senate Committees:

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Allison (chairman), Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Mahone, Beck, Cockrell, Call, Gorman and Logan.

On Coast Defences.—Messrs. Dolph (chairman), Cameron, Sewell, Hawley, Maxey, McPherson and Fair.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Logan (chairman), Sewell, Cameron, Harrison, Hawley, Manderson, Cockrell, Hampton, Camden and Walcott.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Cameron (chairman), Hale, Dawes, Riddleberger, Stanford, McPherson, Jones of Florida, Butler and Blackburn.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Pennsylvania (chairman), Blair, Van Wyck, Aldrich, Sewell, Jackson, Camden, Colquitt and Payne.

To Inquire as to the Capacity of Steel-producing Works in the United States.—Messrs. Hawley (chairman), Aldrich, Morgan, Butler and Sewell.

H. R. 53, Wheeler. To authorize the President to restore officers to the Army in certain cases.

Whereas the board of Army officers convened by the President of the United States by special orders numbered 78, headquarters of the Army, of April 12, 1878, to examine into and report upon the case of a late major general of the United States Volunteers, and a brevet brigadier general and colonel of the Army, who was tried by a Court-martial; and

Whereas the said board, by their report, dated March 19, 1879, stated that in their opinion "justice requires at his (the President's) hands such action as may be necessary to nullify and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial, and to restore the officer tried by said court to the positions of which he was deprived by the sentence of said court, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service; and

Whereas the President, on the 4th day of May 1882, remitted so much of the sentence of said Court-martial as remained unexecuted as "forever disqualified the said officer from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States;" and

Whereas legislation is needed for the President to be enabled to take such action as is necessary to carry out and give effect to the decision and recommendation of such boards of Army officers; Therefore, that justice may be done,

Be it enacted, etc., That when ver a board of Army officers is convened, or has been heretofore convened, by the President of the United States, to examine into and report upon a case in which an officer of the Army has been dismissed or cashiered from the Service, and said board recommends that the officer so dismissed or cashiered be restored to the Service, the President is hereby authorized to nullify and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial, and to appoint said officer to the position in the Army of the United States of the same grade and rank, together with all the rights, titles, and privileges held by him at the time he was dismissed or cashiered from the Army.

Sec. 2. That whenever the President restores an officer to the Army as provided in the first section of this act, he may, in his discretion, place said officer on the retired list of the Army in the same grade as that to which he was appointed, the retired list being increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act; but this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay, compensation, or alimony case prior to appointment under the provisions of this act.

S. 704, Aldrich. That hereafter section 1571 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1571. No service shall be regarded as sea service, except such as is performed at sea, under the orders of a department, and in vessels employed by authority of law, and such as shall be performed in the United States training service."

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 209, Mitchell. To provide for assignment of graduates of the Military Academy to duty in certain cases. That when a cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he shall be considered a candidate for a commission in the Army in any arm or corps the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may be attached to it, at the discretion of the President, as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen.

H. R. 285, Springer. That on and after the passage of this act any officer on the active list of the Army who was promoted for gallant and distinguished services in the war of the rebellion, set forth in commission from the President of the United States, shall, when he is retired from active service, either on account of age or disability in the line of duty, be retired as an officer of the United States Army with the rank and full pay of the grade to which he was so promoted for said specific services; and the retirement of such officer shall be separate from those heretofore authorized, all laws in conflict with the above provisions being hereby so amended as to conform to this act.

H. R. 286, Springer. That on and after the passage of this act any officer of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion as a general officer of volunteers, who may be serving with his regiment on detached service, on duty in any of the staff departments, or otherwise borne on the active list of the Army, shall, upon his own application, be retired as a general officer of the U. S. Army, with the highest full grade held as a general officer of volunteers; and the retirement of such officer may be in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, the retired list being hereby opened and extended accordingly.

H. R. 315, Townshend. To organize the Territory of Oklahoma and consolidate certain Indian tribes under Territorial government, and the establishment of a court; also to allot lands in severalty among the Indians, and for other purposes.

H. R. 338, John R. Thomas. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, after thirty years' service, shall have the rank

of lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service, when retired, the rank and pay of colonel retired; and assistant quartermasters, after twenty-five years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major.

Sec. 2. That appointments to fill vacancies in the office of adjutant and inspector and of paymaster of the Marine Corps shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served twenty years and upward. A vacancy occurring in the office of quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall be filled by promotion from the assistant quartermasters on the active list, according to seniority; and appointments to fill vacancies in the office of assistant quartermasters shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served fifteen years and upward in said corps, but nothing in this act shall entitle any of the above named officers to back pay or allowances.

H. R. 339, John R. Thomas. That from and after the passage of this act any officer of the Navy, of the line or staff, or any person holding rank as such by law and borne upon the Navy Register, who has been conspicuous in battle, or who has served the Government faithfully and honorably for thirty years, may be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade; but no officer shall be retired under this act except on his own application. Sec. 2. That any officer wishing to be retired under this act shall make a written application to that effect to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall thereupon appoint a board of not less than five officers, superior in rank to the applicant, to determine whether he is entitled to the benefit thereof. Sec. 3. That in time of war the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to assign to duty any officer retired under this act.

H. R. 340, John R. Thomas. To equalize the pay of graduates of the Naval Academy. That from and after the passage of this act ensigns in the Navy shall receive \$1,500 per annum, when at sea, \$1,400 per annum when on shore duty, and \$1,000 per annum when on leave or waiting orders; and section 1558 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly.

H. R. 468, Steele. That section 1106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows: "Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians. The adjutant and the quartermaster shall be extra musicians, selected from the first and second lieutenants of the regiment; *Provided*, That all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant created by this act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm of the service."

H. R. 717, Funston. That whenever any commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier general shall have served for 15 years continuously or otherwise in one grade, either in the regular or volunteer forces, or both, he shall receive the pay and allowances of the next higher grade.

PENSION, RELIEF AND BOUNTY BILLS.

H. R. 117, Peel. Donating 320 acres of public land to each of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and to each of the legal heirs of any one killed in such massacre.

H. R. 167, Henley. To appropriate \$200,000 for the establishment of a branch soldiers' home in the State of California.

H. R. 221, Mitchell. For the relief of William E. Wedbridge. Gives the Court Claims jurisdiction to determine his compensation for the use of his invention relating to projectiles for rifled cannon.

H. R. 223, Mitchell. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to Captain Henry H. Humphreys, of the 15th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., a new commission as captain in said regiment, to date from Oct. 7, 1871; and thereupon to cause him to be placed upon the list of captains of infantry in lineal rank in the numerical order that his commission under the provisions of this act entitle him to.

H. R. 229, Seymour. To pay Mrs. E. A. Benham, widow of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Benham, a pension of \$50 per month.

H. R. 237, Wait. Amending the pension laws and restoring pensions to widows of soldiers, taken from them by second marriage, on death of or divorce from second husband; *Provided*, That the right of any other persons to pension by reason of such remarriage, as is provided in the sections mentioned, shall cease in the event of the restoration to the pension-roll of a widow or mother as hereinbefore provided.

H. R. 238, Wait. Gives telegraph operators during the war the same rights of homestead entry and pensions as are now or shall hereafter be allowed by law to the Army, and directs the Secretary of War to cause appropriate medals to be struck and distribute the same to said operators and minor-builders; and present to the same persons, or their legal representatives, applying therefor, a certificate of honorable discharge.

H. R. 287, Springer. To correct and complete the record of Col. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., by recognizing him as a lieutenant and aide-de-camp from May 8, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1861.

H. R. 312, Riggs. To place on the pension roll the names of May S., widow, and Sarah Bates, daughter of Dorus E. Bates, late a 1st lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry, who lost his right arm at Chickasaw, he gallantly assaulting its fortifications, was retired, and died from a wound inflicted upon himself while insane, leaving his widow and child in dependent circumstances.

H. R. 345, John R. Thomas. For the relief of the officers and crew of the *Monitor*. (Same as S. 744, p. 432.)

H. R. 346, John R. Thomas. To authorize the payment of prize money to the captors of the steamboat *New Era Number Five* and cargo.

H. R. 362, John R. Thomas. To reappoint to his former rank, relative grade in the Army, and latest commission of Thomas J. Spencer, late a captain, 10th U. S. Cav., to the rank and grade held by him before being dismissed from the United States Army, Nov. 18, 1861, and retire him.

H. R. 548. Appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of Washington to the memory of Gen. James Shields, the selection of a site, the plan of the monument and the care of its erection to be in the hands of the Secretary of War.

H. R. 601, Henderson, of Iowa. Granting a pension to Alonzo V. Richards, 2d Lieut. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

H. R. 796, Peters. Authorizing the appointment of 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, of the 23d Infantry, late a 1st Lieut. in the 23d Infantry, a 1st Lieut. of Infantry in the Army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission, and to assign him to the first vacancy in his grade in the 23d Infantry.

H. Res. 7, Wheeler. Joint resolution. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to organize a board of officers, of not less than three in number, selecting the same from the ordnance and artillery arms of the United States service, who shall examine all the facts relative to the claim of Dr. J. B. Read against the United States for the alleged use of projectiles claimed as the invention of said Read, and by him alleged to have been used pursuant to a contract or arrangement made between him and the War Department, and for which no compensation has been made.

GENERAL POPE ON THE SECOND BULL RUN.

AFTER a silence of many years before the assaults of his critics, Gen. John Pope at length finds an opportunity to speak, and twenty-six of the ample pages of the *Century* magazine for January are devoted to his account of the much-discussed second battle of Bull Run. He tells us of the reluctance with which he obeyed the order calling him to Washington to take command. Describing his interview with Mr. Stanton on his arrival there, he says:

When I reached Washington, the President was absent at West Point, but I reported in person to Secretary Stanton. I had never seen him before, and his peculiar appearance and manners made a vivid impression on me. He was short and stout. His long beard, which hung over his breast, was slightly tinged with gray even at that time, and he had the appearance of a man who had lost much sleep and was tired both in body and mind. Certainly, with his large eye-glasses and rather disheveled appearance, his presence was not imposing. Although he was very kind and civil to me, his manner was abrupt, and his speech short and rather dictatorial. He entered at once on the business in hand, seemingly without the least idea that any one should object to, or be reluctant to agree to, his views and purposes. He was surprised, and it seemed to me not well pleased, that I did not assent to his plans with effusion; but went on to unfold them in the seeming certainty that they must be submitted to. He informed me that the purpose was to unite the armies under McDowell, Fremont and Banks, all three of whom were my seniors in rank, and to place me in general command.

Gen. Pope explains the embarrassments of his position, called from another army and a different field of duty to command an army of which the corps commanders were all his seniors in rank. He strongly urged that he be permitted to return, but this request being denied he submitted cheerfully to the inevitable. He says:

It was natural not only that the commanders of the three corps of the Army should be dissatisfied with an organization in which they were subordinated to their junior in rank, but almost equally so that the subordinate officers and the enlisted men of those corps should have been ill pleased at the seeming affront to their own officers, involved in calling an officer strange to them and to the country in which they were operating, and to the character of the service in which they were engaged, to supersede well-known and trusted officers who had been with them from the beginning, and whose reputation was so closely identified with their own.

How far this feeling prevailed among them, and how it influenced their actions, if it did so at all, I am not able to tell; but it is only proper for me to say (and it is a pleasure as well as a duty to say it) that Generals McDowell and Banks never exhibited to me the slightest feeling on the subject either in their conversation or acts. Indeed, I think it would be hard to find officers more faithful to their duty or more deeply interested in the success of the army. To General McDowell especially is due my gratitude for his zeal and fidelity in what was and ought to have been considered a common cause, the success of the Union Army.

Realizing the advantage offered to an enemy holding a central position between two main armies, divided by a distance nearly as great as that which separated Richmond and Washington, Gen. Pope's first object was to concentrate his force. He believed that if an opportunity was offered the enemy would seek to exchange one city for the other, and this they actually did attempt, detaching Lee and Jackson and Stuart's cavalry division, while Lee held McClellan in check. This, says Gen. Pope, "was in my opinion in accordance with true military principle, and was the natural result of McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing, which completely separated the Army of the Potomac from the Army of Virginia, and left the entire force of the enemy interposed between them. The retreat of Gen. McClellan to Harrison's Landing was however continued to the end." As a condition of accepting command he stipulated "that such final peremptory orders be sent to General McClellan, and in addition, such measures taken in advance as would render it certain that he would make a vigorous attack on the enemy with his whole force the moment he heard that I was engaged." Turning to another writer, George Ticknor Curtis, whose work on "General McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," lies before us, we find him stating, on the authority of General McClellan, that the Government showed a want of decision at this time which left him in doubt as to what was desired, and that it was not until the 4th of August that he received positive orders to withdraw from the Peninsula. General Pope says that a few days after McClellan's arrival at Harrison's Landing, on the 3d of July, he sent to him a communication asking for co-operation, to which he received a reply, "very general in its terms, and preposing nothing toward the accomplishment of the purpose suggested to him." Pope declares that his own campaign has been misunderstood, because of the mistaken impression that he had set out to capture Richmond with a force sufficient for that purpose.

General Pope describes his first interview at Warrenton Junction, July 27, with Porter, who appeared to him "a most gentleman-like man, of a soldierly and striking appearance," but seeming "to exhibit a listlessness and indifference not quite natural under the circumstances, which, however, it is not unnatural for men to assume in the midst of dangers and difficulties, merely to impress one with their superior coolness." "Having the interior line of operations," says General Pope, "and the enemy at Manassas being inferior in force, it appeared to me, and still so appears, that with even ordinary promptness and energy we might feel sure of success."

But the orders sent to General Porter he "neither obeyed nor attempted to obey." The reasons giving by General Porter are stated and considered at some length, but nothing new is added to the old controversy. Says General Pope:

In this battle (of August 29) the 5th Corps, under General F. J. Porter, took no part whatever, but remained all day in column, without even deploying into line of battle or making any effort in force to find out what was in their front. That General Porter knew of the progress of the battle on his right, and that he believed the Union Army was being defeated, is shown by his own despatches to McDowell, several times repeated during the day.

Not the artillery only, but the volleys of musketry in this battle were also plainly heard on their right and front by the advance of Porter's troops much of the day. In consequence of his belief that the army on his right was being defeated, as stated in more than one of these despatches, he informed General McDowell that he intended to retire to Manassas, and advised McDowell to send back his trains in the same direction.

For this action, or non-action, he has been on the one hand likened to Benedict Arnold, and on the other favorably compared with George Washington. I presume he would not accept the first position, and probably he would hardly lay claim to the second. Certainly I have not the inclination, even had I the power, to assign him to either or to any position

between the two; and if he were alone concerned in the question, I should make no comment at all on the subject at this day. Many others than himself and the result of a battle, however, are involved in it, and they do not permit silence when the second battle of Bull Run is discussed.

Taking the enemy's own account of the battle that afternoon, which lasted several hours, and its result, it is not unreasonable to say that, if General Porter had attacked Longstreet's right with ten or twelve thousand men while the latter was thus engaged, the effect would have been conclusive. Porter's case is the first I have ever known, or that I think is recorded in military history, where the theory has been seriously put forth that the hero of a battle is the man who keeps out of it. I had telegraphed General Halleck on the 28th our condition, and had begged of him to have rations and forage sent forward to us from Alexandria with all speed; but about daylight on the 30th I received a note from General Franklin, written by direction of General McClellan, informing me that rations and forage would be loaded into the available wagons and cars at Alexandria as soon as I should send back a cavalry escort to guard the trains. Such a letter, when we were fighting the enemy and Alexandria was full of troops, needs no comment.

At no time during the 28th and 29th of August was the road between Bristoe and Centerville interrupted by the enemy. The orders will show conclusively that every arrangement was made in the minutest detail for the security of our wagon train and supplies; and General Banks's subsequent report to me is positive that none of the wagons or mules were lost. I mention this matter merely to answer the wholly unfounded statements made at the time, and repeated often since, of our loss of wagons, mules and supplies.

General Pope denies the "Headquarters in the Saddle" story, and says the expression is a very old "chestnut." He first heard it when a cadet at West Point, and it was then told to Gen. Worth. "I presume," he says, "it could be easily traced back to the Crusaders and beyond; and while it may not be as old as the everlasting hills, it is certainly old enough to have been excused from active duty long years ago. Certainly I never used this expression or wrote or dictated it, nor does any such expression occur in any order of mine; and as it has perhaps served its time and effected its purpose, it ought to be retired. Let us hope that it may be permitted to sleep in peace and no longer rack the brain of those whose intellectual machinery can ill bear the strain, or be perpetuated among their natural successors."

Of gallant and loyal John Buford he tells this story:

General Buford, then only a Major in the Inspector-General's Department, reported to me for duty as inspector. I asked him how he could possibly remain in such a position while a great war was going on, and what objections he could have (if he had any) to be placed in a command in the field. He seemed hurt to think I could have even a doubt of his wish to take the field, and told me that he had tried to get a command, but was without influence enough to accomplish it. I went at once to the Secretary of War and begged him to have Maj. Buford appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and ordered to report to me for service. The President was good enough to make the appointment, and certainly a better one was never made. It is hard, in the brief limits of such an article as this, to do justice to such an officer. His coolness, his fine judgment, and his splendid courage were known of all men who had to do with him; but besides, and in addition to these high qualities, he acquired in a few months, through his presence and manner, an influence over men as remarkable as it was useful. His dignified bearing, covering a fiery spirit and a military sagacity as far-reaching as it was accurate, made him in the short period of his active service one of the most respected and trusted officers in the Service. His death, brought about by disease contracted during the months of active service and constant exposure, was widely lamented in the Army.

Generals Schenck and Tower are especially commended for their conduct. Of the latter Gen. Pope says:

He is a man of very superior abilities, zealous, and full of spirit and *elan*, and might easily [but for the wounds which disabled him for active service] have expected to serve his country in a much higher position than he held on that field.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

December 26, 1888.

The post is plunged into the deepest sorrow, owing to the sad death of the gallant Doctor Maddox, and the brave officers and men of the 8th Cavalry, who were killed and wounded in the fight. Lieutenant Fountain and his command had with the Indians in New Mexico. Doctor Maddox was a general favorite, a skilful physician and a gentleman. Christmas Day here was bright and enjoyable. The children at the Post School had an entertainment on Wednesday last, which was largely attended by officers, ladies and others, and was quite a success. Some excellent recitations were given. We have had lots of visitors this Christmas. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, opposite our Department Headquarters, was beautifully decorated for Christmas, the service very impressive, and the choir everything that could be desired. We feel very proud of it.

The hop given last Tuesday was an enjoyable, social affair, and was attended by a large number of ladies, officers, and civilians. Wishing you a happy New Year, and that the JOURNAL may be as good in 1889 as it has been in 1888, I close.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The hoped-for passage of "The Manderson Bill," for which your petitioners will ever pray, will give another opportunity for justice in the way of equalizing promotion among lieutenants with that of officers of higher grades. Of course the captains promoted will be taken by rank from the head of the lineal list, but the subjoined schedule of 1st lieutenants, who will be overslaughed in filling the vacancies thus created, if the present custom is followed, shows that anything but seniority will be the rule there, and a list of "seconds" would show even greater departure from the rules of the blindfolded goddess.

At the head of the lineal list will be left 1st Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, with over twenty-three years service, and now "jumped" by forty-five juniors at once:

James H. Baldwin, 18th Infantry, by 44; T. W. Capron, 9th Infantry, by 28; A. M. R. phall, 11th Infantry, by 26; P. Hasson, 14th Infantry, by 22; J. Fornance, 13th Infantry, by 22; W. W. Tyler, 13th Infantry, by 22; T. S. Mumford, 13th Infantry, by 19; R. M. Bates, 18th Infantry, by 16; J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, by 14; L. W. Morrison, 16th Infantry, by 14; D. B. Taylor, 11th Infantry, by 13.

This list could be extended to include forty more names of officers of that grade who will have been passed by from four to ten juniors.

The argument advanced against lineal promotion of subalterns—that it would tend to destroy regimental pride and esprit de corps—has never had much weight. That shadow of it that did exist, has been fully dispelled by the recommendation that the promotion of field officers be so arranged that they can be changed from one regiment to another by orders from Headquarters of the Army. If the probabilities of transfer of a lieutenant destroys his esprit de corps it must necessarily follow that it will destroy that of the captain, and when you add that, of all the field officers, who will save the Army?

Give us all lineal promotion, Mr. Manderson, and let us sink or swim together. It was bad enough to be jumped by one man at a time, but to have it done by platoons will stampede the oldest man in America.

MONTANA, Dec. 23, 1888.

TO FIGHT THE APACHES.

SENATOR MANDERSON and Congressman Springer and Laird called upon the Secretary of War on Tuesday to discuss with him the situation in Southern New Mexico in relation to the Apache troubles. They represented to him the defenceless condition of the people and made known their purpose to introduce a bill in Congress soon after the recess providing for the raising of a body of troops for the special purpose of hunting and, if necessary, exterminating the murderous bands which have been making that region a desert. They propose that these troops shall consist exclusively of frontiersmen and be placed under the command of Army officers; that they shall be temporarily enlisted for this special service, equipped, mounted, and provided for in such a way as to be able to follow and fight the savages in their fastnesses. Mr. Springer read to the Secretary a letter he had received from Judge Barnes, of the First Judicial District of Arizona, discussing the situation and setting forth the views of intelligent men of the locality as to the best remedy. This in brief was for the Government to raise a battalion of frontiersmen, to be lightly equipped, whose duty it should be to patrol the region in small parties, especially keeping in view the watering places. It was possible for the Indians to move more rapidly than white troops could by riding their ponies until they dropped from exhaustion and then stealing others, but they must reach the watering places from time to time or perish themselves. Judge Barnes also proposed the arming and enlistment of a body of Papago Indians—a friendly, industrious race, who are as much annoyed by the renegade Apaches as are the whites—to fight the enemy. The Secretary said, in reference to this plan, that the Army was already doing much of the service proposed. Gen. Sheridan had been sent out to the scene of the disturbances, and General Crook, in whom they all had confidence, was in command. If these could not subdue the hostiles none could. Mr. Springer said he did know Gen. Crook and had nothing against him, but, judging him merely by results, he was a failure. The renegades did not number more than 200 men. Crook, with 3,000 or 4,000 men at command, had been hunting them for years and had not succeeded in putting a stop to their outrages. Senator Manderson came to Gen. Crook's defence, attributing to his skill and ability the pacification of the Indians of Nebraska. The bill referred to will be introduced by Congressman Laird, of Nebraska.

CURRENT OPINION AS TO THE ARMY.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Mr. Cox, the American Minister, is taking up certain cases of outrage on American citizens and pushing for redress. In two cases Americans have been robbed on the highways, and the local authorities have shielded the robbers, evidently being of opinion that since they are only Americans, there is no need to bother the "servants of God" who coveted and took their goods. In two other cases American citizens have been arrested and put into Turkish prisons and kept there for weeks, in violation of treaty stipulations. All the cases are aggravated ones, but in all of them the Turks do not intend to give any satisfaction, believing that the United States, without Army or Navy, has no right to disturb the repose of functionaries of the Sultan with appeals to the sense of justice of the authorities. If the United States had an Army or a Navy, there might be some reason for talking about redress. Without either, the prevailing impression is that a request for attention to such grievances is rather "cheeky." Meanwhile the robbers are happy, believing that at last they have found a field which they can work in perfect peace.

(From the Schenectady Daily Union.)

Any considerable augmentation or strengthening of our seacoast and lake fortifications should be supplemented by the addition of at least one regiment of artillery to our military establishment. Its cost, estimated at \$500,000 per annum, would be about equivalent to the annual maintenance of two first-class ships of war in commission, and would certainly be a factor of more than equal value in protection from invasion. This force in addition to providing a needed supply of skilled gunners, would from its position in the harbors of our important cities, be available for the maintenance of law and order when required; ready to confront the socialist and rioter. Portsmouth, New Haven, Philadelphia, Delaware Bay, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Galveston, as well as the whole northern frontier, are without a single artilleryman.

Regarding field artillery, an arm carefully fostered and now in a high state of efficiency in all military countries, we are in a deplorable state. It has had no advance in organization or material since the War of the Rebellion. It needs breech-loading guns, wrought-iron carriages, recruits selected for physique and intelligence, a school of practice with ample facilities for target practice and equitation, and a general elevation of tone and requirements. Above all the artillery needs an accomplished chief if practicable, if not, then one of mediocre abilities. Any sort of a ruler is better than anarchy.

(From the New York Times, Dec. 20.)

We now have 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. Our Army should contain 50,000 men. The troops in the West have been busily employed in the last year in active hostilities as well as in guard duty. Nothing but skilful management and good luck have prevented Indian wars that would have very plainly shown the inadequacy of our military force. As the white settlers crowd more and more closely upon the Indians the Army will have more work to do, until the Indian problem shall have been finally solved by extermination or assimilation. Moreover, our great cities should not be neglected. The militia is not always a sufficient protection. The actual and possible demand for the services of an Army and the inability of the existing force to supply it were forcibly set forth in Lieut. Huse's letter written "upon the field" in New Mexico, which we published a few days ago.

The time is at hand when this subject should be carefully considered by Congress. Our Army is too small. A nation of 66,000,000 people can easily carry the burden of 80,000 soldiers.

Such a collection of men would hardly deserve the name of a "standing army." It would be only a police force.

(From the New York Sun.)

In conversation with an officer high in authority here in the Engineer Corps the following points were obtained:

"What has been the cause of so much delay in the matter of seacoast defences?" was asked.

"I attribute it as much to Gen. Sherman as any one else. It was his oft-pronounced theory that fortifications, until there were needed, were well nigh useless. He held that there were so many improvements constantly being made in the way of improved guns, etc., that any fortifications that should be made at any time would probably be found inadequate when a war actually came. He would point to such piles of masonry as Fort Monroe and Fort Washington and say that they could be disabled in an hour by modern guns. All that is true to a large extent, but at the same time we found the dismantled and disabled Fort Sumter very much of a fortification during the war. It was the theory of Gen. Sherman and some others that earthworks are the only effective fortifications. They are certainly very effective, but they cannot be made in a night. To be effective earthworks should be at least fifty feet thick. It takes a long time to make these. You cannot put a large number of men to work upon them; they would be in each other's way. And, besides, modern rifle guns must be mounted on masonry carefully constructed. This cannot be done in a night, either. But suppose the need of these fortifications should come in the winter, when it is impossible to put up earthworks or build masonry. It is easy to see that we might suffer very much before anything of importance could be done. War breaks out in a flash. We may be called that way has been declared, and then the cable is cut and we have no means of knowing what is going on across the water. Iron ships with rifled guns are sent against us. We do not know where they will strike first. It is urged that large armies of men could be raised on short notice. That is true. I do not believe that any force could be landed on our coast that could successfully contend against us. But there would be no attempt to land. The steel vessels would come against us, and before we could turn round they could do an almost infinite amount of damage. The more men we had the worse off we would be. They could avail us next to nothing. It is not the question of a long tug, but how we shall protect ourselves against sudden attack. No one knows now soon such a crisis may come. If we are to back up our diplomacy with anything like authority we must be prepared for anything that may come."

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE Joint Congressional Committee, investigating the management of the scientific bureaus, is about the only committee of Congress that has not spent the holidays in idleness. They have heard the testimony of several witnesses, and made some progress in the preparation of their report.

Gen. Hazen was before them on Monday and replied to the statements made by the several enlisted men at Fort Myer a week ago. These soldiers swore that their rations were insufficient, and that the officers in command at Fort Myer, especially Lieuts. Green and Walsh, were harsh and unnecessarily severe in dealings with their subordinates. Exception was made to both of these charges by Gen. Hazen, who was subjected to a sharp examination by Messrs. Allison, Morgan and Herbert. It was shown by Gen. Hazen that the men at the fort received the same rations, both as to quality and quantity, that were issued to enlisted men in the Army, and that the Commissary Department furnished them.

So far as the conduct of the officers towards the men were concerned, Gen. Hazen thought that the grievances complained of dated back to the Court-martial about which so much had been said. Soldiers would growl about their food and the fancied severity of their superiors as long as there was an Army, but discipline could only be maintained by living up to the regulations. No one would be quicker than himself to prevent undue severity in the treatment of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, but it was his opinion that trifles had been magnified in many instances and were not entitled to any weight.

Prof. Colonna, of the Coast Survey, and Maj. Powell, of the Geodetic Survey, who appeared before the committee, did not favor a consolidation of their bureaus with any other, as Maj. Powell said: "All we ask is to be let alone. Affairs are now in such a shape that the only way the Service will be of benefit to the Government is by continuing the appropriations heretofore made."

Capt. Bartlett and other officers of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department will appear before the committee later in the week. Senator Allison says he hopes to lay his report before Congress during the month of January.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Secretary of the Treasury decided to send a search party after the missing whaler *Amethyst*, supposed to have been cast away in Behring Sea, and telegraphed on Monday to Commander Hooper, of the Revenue steamer *Rush*, and Commander Corwin, of the *Corwin*, at San Francisco, directing them to confer together with a view to the selection of one of those vessels to undertake the search. From advices received from San Francisco it is believed that it will not be possible to force a Revenue steamer further north than the Seal Islands, between 150 and 200 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, and well up into Behring Sea. The relief steamer will put in at Comandore, for coal and such stores as may be needed. The officers named decided that the *Rush* should make the search, and she was expected to sail by the end of this week. She will be officered as follows: Captain, C. L. Hooper; 1st Lieutenant, D. A. Hall; 2d Lieutenant Thos. W. Benham; 3d Lieutenant, C. D. Kennedy; Chief Engineer, J. T. Wayson; 1st Assistant Engineer, A. L. Broadbent; and 2d Assistant Engineer, S. B. McLeneagan. All of the above officers belonged to the *Rush*, with the exception of 2d Lieut. Benham and 1st Assistant Engineer Broadbent, who were taken from the *Corwin*, at San Francisco. A surgeon for the expedition was to be engaged at San Francisco.

The United States revenue steamer *U. S. Grant*, Captain Abbey, arrived at Providence Dec. 23, and is at Fox Point, where she will remain until Dec. 31 probably, as she is to have an attack made to her windlass. The *Grant* left New York on Dec. 25 for the purpose of going to the rescue of the Point Judith life saving crew, but upon her arrival at New London, the news of the men's safety was received, when she sailed for Newport.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1888, says: The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a telegram from Captain Hooper, of the revenue steamer *Rush*, at San Francisco, stating that after consultation with Capt. Healy, of the *Corwin*, he had decided to undertake the search for the missing whaler *Amethyst*. He also inquired if the cruise should be limited to the Aleutian Islands or whether he should push northward, following the ice packs as it broke up in the spring. Secretary Manning replied as follows:

"Take the necessary supplies and proceed at once. Officers have been directed to report to you for duty immediately. Employ a surgeon and use your judgment as to the northern limit of the cruise."

It is believed at the Department that the *Rush* will be able to sail from San Francisco for Behring Sea on Thursday next.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General Absalom Baird, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 123, H. Q. A., Dec. 21, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the form, to be known as Form No. 84, Quartermaster's Department, for reporting emergency purchases for the approval of the Secretary of War, is adopted for the use of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 124, H. Q. A., Dec. 26, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury are published for the information of all concerned:

1. If the Western Union Telegraph Company (or other independent companies) build and maintain a telegraph line which runs alongside of and occupies the same territory as one of the bonded Pacific Railroads, it is intended that Army paymasters shall refuse payment to said independent companies for messages received or sent over such lines.
2. The shortest telegraph route should, in all cases, be adopted, unless the same company operates two lines, one of which is subsidized and the other not subsidized; in which case the subsidized line should be used.
3. In case of lines wholly or partly bonded, or the recipient of land grants, partial payments ought not to be made, but the whole bill should be forwarded to the Auditor.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 33, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 16, 1885.

Announces the target practice season at posts for 1886:
Fort Brown—From June 1 to September 30.
Fort Clark—From April 1 to July 31.
Fort Concho—From June 1 to September 30.
Fort Davis—From June 1 to September 30.
Camp Del Rio—From March 1 to June 30.
Fort McIntosh—From January 1 to February 28, and from September 1 to October 30.
Camp Pena Colorado—From June 15 to October 14.
Camp Rice—From April 1 to May 31, and from July 15 to September 14.
Fort Ringgold—From January 1 to March 31, and from September 1 to September 30.
Post of San Antonio—From May 15 to September 14.
Fort Stockton—From January 1 to April 30.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Dec. 26, 1885.

Publishes letter, of Dec. 24, 1885, from the Headquarters of the Army, directing that the "weekly examinations and sanitary reports required by circular letter, dated November 28, 1884, be discontinued; the monthly inspections and reports required by paragraph 235 of the Regulations being considered sufficient at present."

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 26, 1885.

Gives instructions as to current reports, etc., required, and among other things directs post commanders to take the necessary steps to have all recruits, who have joined during the current year, fully instructed in the principles of target firing, as laid down in Hunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, under the heads of Sighting Drills, Position and Aiming Drills and Gallery Practice. At each post, sometime between the 25th and the end of the month, a competition, for one day, will be held, under the direction of such officers as the post commander may designate, between all the recruits practicing at the post. At large posts, if it be the desire of the post commander, the recruits may be divided into two, or more, squads, and the competition conducted in different buildings at the same time. It is suggested that post commanders grant to the winners, such indulgences in the form of furloughs, passes, etc., as the interests of the service may permit.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., Dept. Texas, will proceed to Pena Colorado, Camp Rice and Fort Davis, Texas, on public business (S. O. 168, Dec. 23, D. T.).

Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., will proceed to Bowie Station, A. T., on business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 124, Dec. 16, D. Ariz.).

Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 213, Dec. 11, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Columbia, for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept., relieving Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M. Major Kimball, after being relieved, will remain, temporarily, on duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Payment of troops on muster rolls of Dec. 31, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Vancouver Barracks and Boise Barracks. Major James P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Walla Walla. Major DeWitt C. Pool, Forts Canby, Townsend, Klamath, and Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot (S. O. 216, Dec. 16, D. Columbia).

Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., will take station in Leavenworth City, Kansas (S. O. 187, Dec. 21, Dept. Mo.).

The troops in the Dept. Mo., will be paid, on muster of Dec. 31, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kansas, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, and Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T., by Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster. At Forts Reno and Supply, and Ponca Agency, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Tex., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 188, Dec. 22, Dept. Mo.).

Major George F. Robinson, Paymr., will pay troops in the District of New Mexico, as follows: Forts Bliss, Texas; Cummings, Bayard, Selden and Stanton, N. M., and all troops in camp or in the field in New Mexico, south of the 35th parallel of latitude (S. O. 152, Dec. 23, Div. Mo.).

Major William F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., will pay troops in the District of New Mexico, as follows: Forts Marcy, Wingate, Union and Lewis, and all outposts thereof north of the 35th parallel of latitude; Fort Lyon and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre (S. O. 152, Dec. 23, Div. Mo.).

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Frank J. Ives will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O., District of New Mexico, for duty in the field (S. O. 127, Dec. 23, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M., at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. Mo.).

The leave granted Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.).

Major Richard S. Vickery, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Surg. Gen. for duty in connection with the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, will grant a furlough for six months, to commence March 1, 1886, to Hospital Steward William S. Block, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Richard C. Van Dorn, Fort Davis, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Warren, Mass., will issue a furlough for six months, to commence March 1, 1886, to Hospital Steward William S. Block (S. O. 271, Dec. 23, D. East).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Capt. Francis V. Greene, C. E., is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect at the conclusion of the approaching examination, and is granted leave from that time until Dec. 31, 1886 (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The extension of ordinary leave granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Post Chaplain Geo. D. Crocker transportation from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, and return, once each week, to enable him, in addition to his present duties, to act as chaplain of that post (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted Capt. C. C. Carr (S. O. 185, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

Leave for eleven days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott (S. O. 185, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

The leave for eleven days granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott is extended one day (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K. Ft. San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Barracks, Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. James N. Allison, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will inspect disbursing accounts of Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Chief Paymaster (S. O. 215, Dec. 15, D. Columbia).

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 185, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Colon Augur is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty with Troop C (S. O. 118, Dec. 15, Div. P.).

The squadron sent this week to the San Carlos Indian reservation from San Francisco, comprised Troops A (Capt. Gustavus C. Doane and Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett), and K (1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson and Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller), under command of Maj. David S. Gordon, the senior major of the regiment.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., E. F. I., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Camp Rice, Tex.; H. Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K. Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect in the early part of January, is granted Capt. G. A. Drew (S. O. 187, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

A furlough for six months will be granted Sergt. Joseph Kirby, Troop F (S. O. 152, Dec. 28, Dept. M.).

Lieut. J. T. Knight, and Privates P. Dougherty and E. Heitmuller, Troop E, and Sergt. A. J. Rosenberry, Troop G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath (S. O. 186, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

The leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath is extended one day (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

A neatly printed roster of commissioned officers, 4th Cav., for December, reaches us this week. There are 42 on the list, with one vacancy for a 2d lieutenant. The regiment is having a good share of active service, most of the officers being reported "in the field."

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D. E. H., and L. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G., and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave granted Capt. Edward M. Hayes is extended one month (S. O. 150, Dec. 24, Div. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. and L., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. R. B. Paddock (S. O. 188, Dec. 22, Dept. M.).

A detachment of 50 recruits for the 3d Cav., and assigned select recruits of that regiment and the 8th Cav., at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be forwarded by the C. O. of the St. Louis Depot, on Monday, Jan. 4, under command of Capt. A. Kramer, 6th Cav., to San Antonio, Tex. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Kramer will return to his proper station at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 163, Dec. 26, M. R. S.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K., and M. Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and I, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K., and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. G. Coll, Corpl. H. Griffith, and Privates W. J. Balford, J. East, and P. McKeon, Troop D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H., and L., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F., and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G., and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for four months, to take effect Feb. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. and B. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F., and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K., and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation to attend a ball given at Whipple Barracks on Christmas evening by Troop B, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Both the invitation and the order of dance which accompanies it are artistic gems, and we doubt not indicate the excellence of the occasion.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Mo.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L., and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C., and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Co. H (Capt. Armstrong) has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Caldwell, Kas.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F., and K, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C, G., and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Leave for six months, to take effect about Feb. 20, 1886, is granted Capt. Henry Catley (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H., and K, Ft. Snaw, A. T.; B, D, F., and I, Ft. Miasola, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy (S. O. 185, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 187, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, Fort Douglas, Utah, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for assignment to duty as acting signal officer at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F., H., and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Allan H. Jackson, Acting Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene on public business (S. O. 214, Dec. 14, D. Columbia).

2d Lieut. George W. Molver is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 126, Dec. 21, D. Platte).

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington (S. O. 187, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., C, H., and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and B, Benicia Bks., Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. Frederick W. Krug is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, relieved (S. O. 119, Dec. 17, D. Cal.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F., H., I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson is extended one month (S. O. 149, Dec. 23, Div. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 2, 1886, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. William F. Hofman, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 127, Dec. 23, D. Platte).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, F., and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F., G., and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 270, Dec. 26, D. East.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F., G., H., and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. C. Chance (F. O. 54, Dec. 12, D. Ariz.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs., E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.
Capt. C. H. Noble and 1st Sergt. E. Nissen, A.; Lieut. W. K. Wright, C.; Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer and Corpl. W. Vogt, F.; Sergts. G. W. Hollar and Martin Sheeran and Privates F. Helberg and C. Stephens, H.; Lieut. W. C. McFarland, Sergt. F. Wilson, Corpl. H. L. G. Barnes, and Private A. Neber, I, and Sergt. T. McCarty and Private J. Flemming, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.
Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.
Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay (S. O. 186, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

In Orders 71, of Dec. 15, the regimental commander announces the sudden death at Fremont, O., Dec. 12, 1885, of 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, recapitulates his military services, and directs the officers of the regiment to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.
Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.
Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. W. J. Pardee (S. O. 186, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.
Leave for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 186, Dec. 23, D. Tex.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.
1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 186, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke is extended one month (S. O. 156, Dec. 24, Div. M.).
Principal Musician Fluegel, 21st Inf. Band, says the *Independent*, whose concert solos have often delighted Vancouver audiences, has left the band and gone to Cincinnati.

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.
Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.
1st Lieut. John L. Bullis is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. of Missouri (G. O. 16, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis will proceed to Forts Reno, Supply, and Sill, I. T., on public business (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).
Capt. Lewis Johnson and 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 189, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 26, 1885.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Thomas J. C. Maddox, Assistant Surgeon, killed December 20, 1885, in affair with Apache Indians, near the White House, New Mexico.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Augustin R. Smith, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McHenry, Md., Jan. 4. Detail: Capts. John G. Turnbull and George F. Barstow, 3d Art.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, Ramsay D. Potts, and Charles G. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 273, Dec. 30, D. East.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 4. Detail: Capts. Edward R. Warner, Lewis Smith, Frank W. Hess, and James B. Burbank, 1st Lieuts. Constantine Chase, Charles Humphreys, John B. Eaton, and William E. Birkhimer, 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Davis, Ira A. Haynes, and John D. Barrette, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 273, Dec. 30, D. East.).

At Jackson Barracks, La., Jan. 5. Detail: Major Charles B. Throckmorton and Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Julius H. Patzki, Med. Dept.; Capt. William P. Vose, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 273, Dec. 30, D. East.).

At Camp Rice, Tex., Jan. 4. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Capts. W. J. Lyster, G. F. Towle, and R. Vance, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Thompson and 2d Lieut. P. W. West, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 169, Dec. 24, D. Tex.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capts. C. R. Paul and W. A. Miller, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., Adj. 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 22, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one box of ordnance stores, shipped by Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., to Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav. (S. O. 186, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James Parker and 2d Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., will meet at Fort Apache, A. T., Dec. 21, to report upon shortage of ordnance and ordnance stores for which 1st Lieut.

C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., is responsible (F. O. 55 Dec. 14, D. Ariz.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Under the provisions of the act approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following enlisted men are, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Thomas Cooney, U. S. A.; Sergt. John E. Lawrence, Co. I, 17th Inf.; Corpl. Edward Quinn, Ord. Detachment, U. S. A.; Corpl. Peter H. Wray, Troop K, 5th Cav., and Private Andrew Roberdy, Det. of Cav., U. S. M. A. (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

Post Traders' Tax.—The tax received from the post traders on account of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the General Staff, is subject to division for the benefit of the regimental fund. The decision contained in letter dated Nov. 18, 1881, and published in G. O. 39, Nov. 31, 1881, from Dept. Arizona Hdqs., relative to tax collected from post traders on account of Indian scouts, is hereby revoked. (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 8, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

It seems likely from present indications that the U. S. troops at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, New York, and at Camp Garfield, Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., will be withdrawn simultaneously towards the end of January, 1886.

We are obliged for a copy of the "Constitution, By-laws, and Membership of the Fort Monroe Club," a flourishing social institution which has been in existence for several years. The officers for 1885-86 are: President, Captain John H. Calef, 2d Artillery; Vice-President, 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Artillery; Secretary, 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery; Treasurer, 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Artillery, and Assistant Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

The Indian chief, Roman Nose, who is confined in the guard house at Fort Leavenworth, is to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial for the murder of a white woman last spring. Roman Nose is half Sioux and half Cheyenne, and was for a long time the chief medicine man of the Cheyennes and wielded a great influence over them.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

General Sheridan has informed General Howard that another light battery cannot be spared for service at Fort Omaha in place of the light battery recently sent to Fort Douglas, Utah.

An Omaha despatch of December 24, says: "F. V. Adams, clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of the Department, committed suicide this afternoon by taking poison. Adams was deeply in debt, which produced despondency and drove him to suicide. He was of Irish-American descent, and belonged originally to New York. He claimed to have eighteen brothers and sisters living in different parts of the country. He was twenty-nine years old."

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch from Deming says that the citizens have called a meeting and determined to raise money by subscription for the purchase of a pack of bloodhounds and for again equipping and putting the local militia.

It was also determined to raise a picked company of three hundred experienced Indian fighters, who will immediately take the field and campaign the remainder of the winter.

In view of the fact that fears are entertained that an attack will be made on the peaceful Indians within the San Carlos Reservation by citizens of Arizona, Gov. Zulick has issued a proclamation, in which he warns all evil-disposed persons that the "powers of the Federal and Territorial Governments will be invoked to preserve the rights of all persons within our borders."

The Governor having telegraphed to Washington, Dec. 26, that troops are required in the neighborhood of the San Carlos Reservation to protect the Indians on the reservation from a threatened attack by the lawless white element, the Secretary of War ordered two troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry to proceed from San Francisco to such points in Arizona as Gen. Crook may indicate. Gen. Crook was also authorized to increase his Indian scouts by 100.

A despatch from El Paso says: No person can gather an adequate idea of the terrorized condition of the inhabitants and the actual number of people killed by the Apaches within the past two months. Dozens of families have been massacred in distant parts of the Territory, and the news of their death has never spread beyond the immediate vicinity owing to the long distance and separation from the outside world. The ranchmen of Graham County, Arizona, have equipped a ranger force at their own expense and placed them in the field. Gov. Zulick is in favor of immediately organizing a force of Territorial rangers, and has been petitioned to call the Legislature together for that purpose.

The proclamation of Gov. Zulick, warning the people of Arizona to desist from attempting retaliatory measures against the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation for the depredations committed by hostile Indians, has created general surprise and indignation. The entire press of Arizona, irrespective of party, unite in condemning the act as unwarranted by the facts, and entirely uncalled for. Meetings have been appointed to give expression to the feelings of the citizens in regard to the matter.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch of Dec. 23, from Rio Grande City, says: Intelligence was received to-day that about two hundred armed Mexicans had crossed into Texas, and had pitched their camp on the ranch of Juan Maldonado, immediately upon the banks of the Rio Grande at a point eighteen miles above this town. They are busy collecting arms and ammunition and are well mounted, and it seems that Mier is the objective point of the raiders, who are nothing more

than a band of desperadoes collected from both sides of the Rio Grande, who are on plunder bent. The Sheriff had a conference with Major Kellogg, of Fort Ringgold, and the latter has sent scouts up the river to investigate. Major Kellogg has not force sufficient to defeat so well armed and equipped a band of desperadoes, and it is feared should he move against them they might swoop down on this place instead of Mier. A later despatch from Rome, Tex., dated Dec. 30, reports that Major Kellogg routed the party who were revolutionists preparing to pronounce against the State of Tamaulipas. They had smuggled large quantities of arms across the river above and below Rome.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A despatch of Dec. 25, from Port Townsend, says: "A telegram has been received from Quillente, about 125 miles from here, stating that there was danger of an Indian outbreak, and asking protection. A revenue cutter, with a company of soldiers from the fort, has gone to Quillente. It is supposed that trouble has been occasioned by the ill-treatment of Indians by white settlers. Serious trouble is not anticipated."

WEST POINT.

The vacancy created by the resignation of Allen D. Raymond, cadet at large, has been filled by the appointment of Wm. F. Sicard, a son of Commodore Sicard, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

Dec. 23, 1885.

OUR community was somewhat excited a few days since by the information received that a party of Mexican soldiers had crossed the Rio Grande and made its way some distance inland, and driven off a small herd of cattle belonging to Thomas, Gentry and Wiley. A detachment of the 3d Cav., under Lieut. Dickman, was sent out by Col. Brackett to ascertain how much there is in the report, which, if true, is a very serious affair. Mr. Titus says he saw twenty-five Mexican soldiers in uniform, and his report is credited by people who know him. Most of our old settlers are incredulous, however, in regard to this matter.

Last evening an elegant entertainment was given by Col. and Mrs. Brackett to the people at the post, and a fine supper was prepared for the occasion. Col. and Mrs. Clendenin, Col. Carleton, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Elting and wife, Surgeon Gardner and wife, Surgeon Tesson and wife, Adjutant and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hennisee, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Drew, Miss Rice, Quartermaster Frank Hardie, Mrs. Dickman, and Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, were present, and the evening passed most pleasantly. Mr. Murphy is the oldest American resident of Presidio County, and has valuable interests in this section of the country, where he has the respect of every one. Our garrison is not very large at present, and several officers are away on duty, within and without the limits of the Dept. of Texas.

The weather here is superb and almost as warm as midsummer. Whatever Fort Davis may lack in other respects, it does not lack the most perfect climate in summer and winter. There has been one little flurry of snow which lasted perhaps twenty minutes, though the North wind comes down pretty strong sometimes. Plenty of game is found within a radius of forty miles and the detachment of the 3d Cavalry band which went out two weeks ago on a hunting trip returned yesterday with a goodly supply of game. They killed twenty antelope and three deer, enough to make a very respectable Christmas dinner. There is one portion of the Union where game is plentiful, as will be seen from this statement, but it is hardly fair to call attention to it as some blasted foreigner will be sure to come in and slaughter everything within reach. The foreign-visitor-nuisance, however, is not as great as it used to be, officers on the frontier not having been particularly flattered by their visits.

A few buffaloes are still found on the broad plain between this place and Fort Concho, not in vast herds as was formerly the case, but in little bands numbering from two to ten, grazing on the wild grasses, and generally a considerable distance from water. The Indians having been driven out of the country there is no one to run them much and they lead comparatively peaceful lives, far different from those of old when they were ever on the alert to scamper away from the Comanches and Lipans who loved a buffalo hunt next after the excitement of a tilt on the war path.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Christmas tree festival was a grand success. Presents were distributed to 225 children. The tree stood on a raised platform in the centre of the chancel and was most beautifully decorated. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Rucker were the committee on tree decoration; Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Macklin, Miss Cabaniss, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Trippe, Mrs. Barry and the chaplain were the committee appointed to purchase the presents. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Rucker were fortunate in getting such a nice tree, and they displayed excellent taste in the selection of ornaments. In addition to the ladies of the committee we noticed Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Lawrence, of New York, Miss Chase, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Page, and others.

Before the distribution of the presents the Sunday school sang several Christmas carols under the direction of Mrs. Hemmingway. Lieutenants Boughton, McCarty and Cook, of the chapel evening choir, assisted the school.

The 18th Infantry band was also present and treated the audience to several fine selections. Chaplain Barry, as master of ceremonies, assisted by Messrs. Allen Page, Will Poland, and Lieutenant Mackay, waited upon Santa Claus and helped the venerable old gentleman to give the presents to the children. It is believed that Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery, knows more about Santa Claus than anyone else.

THE United Service Club has been incorporated at Washington, its object being mutual improvement of its members by the promotion of a more intimate personal acquaintance among those who have served in the military or naval forces of the U. S. The incorporators are A. Baird, Daniel Ammen, Benjamin F. Pope, R. W. Tyler, H. L. Cranford, R. E. Whitman and J. O. Stanton.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In G. O. 32 of Dec. 28, General Tidball directs that during January and February, 1886, the batteries will exercise at gallery practice and indoor target instruction under their respective battery commanders. The time allowed will be: Batt. L, 4th Art., (Campbell's) from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12; Batt. K, 2d Art., (Calef's) from Jan. 13 to Jan. 24; Batt. G, 1st Art., (Ingall's) from Jan. 25 to Feb. 5; Batt. G, 5th Art., (Mills') from Feb. 6 to Feb. 17; Batt. M, 3d Art., (Kobbe's) from Feb. 18 to Feb. 28. All dates inclusive.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

JACKSON BARRACKS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1885.

Christmas morn was heralded by that brilliant aurora which gives the Italian artist his happy effect. The Crescent City was bathed in the symbolic "sheen of pure sunlight" throughout the day, and wore, with attested appreciation, the natural embellishments so befitting the celebration of the joyous festival. The citizen, the indulgence of his Southern temperament, seemed to court ostentatiously the expression of his gratefulness, and the soldier, alive to the sacred anniversary, rendered graceful tribute.

The post presented its usual imposing appearance, and at an early hour was the scene of hurrying forms and hasty preparation. The members of Battery L, 2d Artillery, had been especially contemplating the coming event, and were happy in presenting to visitors a most beautifully decorated refectory. To the much appreciated efforts of Capt. W. P. Voss, the battery commander, and to the exquisite taste of his most generous wife are due the company's gratitude for so delightful a day. To describe the happy intermingling of art and nature, how the sombre bayonets, in beds of tropical flowers, were robbed of their sad suggestions, how the unheated sword, with its coronet of Peace, on earth, to men good-will, seemed glorious in its justness, would be but to continue admiration at the pronounced thoughtfulness of the kind Captain's accomplished spouse.

Mess call summoned the expectant privates, and their looks of joy as decoration and groaning tables of savory viands met their view were bereft of expression in word by the speedy bidding. "Fall to." The presiding genius of the mess and table, the genial 1st Sergeant Harvey S. Moss, was the personification of dignity, and the discussion of tender fowl and luscious fruits was enlivened by the flashes of the company's wit, Bartholomew J. Hannon. His last "bon-mot" was addressed to the laggard of the entertained, who dragged himself from the many gifts exclaiming, "Christmas comes but once a year."

ALPHA.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In two cases of soldiers recently tried at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for disobedience of orders and lying, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for two years, the reviewing authority, General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., says: "The Articles of War under which conviction has been had in this case leave to the discretion of the court the punishment to be awarded by it. But, as offenses under these articles vary greatly in degree, this discretion is given purposely that punishment awarded in any and every case shall comport as nearly as may be possible with the exact grade of transgression established. The sentence now awarded seems appropriate only for a conviction of the gravest character under these articles and entirely too heavy for the degrees of offenses set forth in the specifications to the charges and established by the evidence. With this expression of dissent, the sentence is approved, but is mitigated to confinement for six months, with forfeiture of all pay for the same period."

Corporal Herbert Stevenson, Co. G, 16th Infantry, recently tried for, among other things, maltreating, abusing and threatening his wife, pleaded in bar of trial that "the court had no jurisdiction, as the specification alleges an offence unknown to military law, but a civil offence punishable by the civil authorities, and a trial by a court-martial would not be a bar to a civil trial, hence he would be liable to be twice tried for the same offence; marriages of a soldier not being recognized, the offence is alleged to exist against a person unknown to military law; the offence was not committed on the military reservation." The court did not sustain the plea, however, and found him guilty, and sentenced him to reduction and confinement for three months. (G. C. M. O. 65, D. Tex., Dec. 15, 1885.)

Sergeant Paul Weidlich, Co. B, 21st Infantry, was recently tried at Fort Fred, Steele, Wyo., for, when detailed to superintend the marking behind the butt, at target practice of his company, failing to properly signal the shots made, and falsely indicating certain shots, with intent to deceive his commanding officer and to falsify the records of the company. He was found guilty, and sentenced to reduction and forfeiture of one month's pay.

In a recent case at Alcatraz Island, Major-General Pope says: "The proceedings are approved, except that the deposition of one of the witnesses should have been rejected by the court, being incomplete in not being signed by deponent. This deposition was also inadmissible as the deponent, being in the State in which the trial was held, should have been summoned to appear personally."

In the cases of Privates Edmond and McGuire, Bat. E, 3d Art., recently tried at Washington Barracks for violation of the 62d Article of War, the question arose as to whether an acquittal by a civil court was a bar to proceedings before a Court-martial based upon the same state of facts. They were charged before the civil court with larceny in taking a gold watch, the property of Captain J. B. Burbank, 3d U. S. Artillery. After their acquittal before the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, they were arrested by the military authorities of Washington Barracks and tried on the charge specified. They were found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement in the Albany Penitentiary, one for a year and the other for six months. After an examination of law and precedent, the reviewing authority reaches the following conclusion:

1. That a person may by a single act transgress the laws of two jurisdictions, as, for instance, those of the United States and those of a State; in which case the Supreme Court of the United States has said, "That either or both may, if they see fit, punish such offender, cannot be doubted. Yet it cannot be truly averred that the offender has been twice punished for the same offence, only that by one act he has committed two offences, for each of which he is justly punishable. He could not plead the punishment by one in bar to a conviction by the other." (Moore v. Illinois, 14 Howard, also 75 N. Y., 602; III. Opinions Attorney-Gen., 749; VI. Opinions Attorney-Gen., 413 and 506; State v. Rankin, 4 Caldwell, Tennessee, 97 U. S., 513.)

2. That a trial by civil court of an act which has military as well as civil relations, is not a bar to a subsequent trial by Court-martial. (III. Opinions Atty-Gen., 749; VI. same, 413 and 506; State v. Rankin, 4 Caldwell, 97 U. S., 513; Simmons, Chap. 2; DeHart, 140; Benet, 100; Ives, 38; Digest of Opinions of J. A. Gen., 84 and 215; G. O. 78, Dept. East, 1869; G. C. M. O. 30, Dept. Mo., 1871; for the British practice see Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," vol. I., p. 206; for difference between their practice and our own, see VI. Opinions Atty-Gen., 413.)

3. That the case under consideration has military as well as civil relations. It is a legitimate conclusion from the fact that Courts-martial uniformly deal with this crime, that it is a military offence. Otherwise, we must assume that these courts are uniformly usurping authority, since it is their province to deal alone with acts done in violation of the articles of war. Civil courts punish civil offences; military courts, military offences. Their jurisdiction is in no proper sense concurrent.

It is decided, therefore, that the court did not err in its conclusions, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. (G. C. M. O. 187, Dec. 15, 1885, D. East.)

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Aspinwall, U. S. C., Dec. 8, 1885.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Norfolk, repairing.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Arrived at Curacao, Dec. 15, and at Aspinwall, U. S. C., Dec. 30, 1885.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Norfolk, Va. Expects to sail on a cruise about Jan. 6, 1886.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily.)

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. On a cruise to the South East Coast of Africa, which has recently been added to her station. Is not expected at Montevideo, Uruguay, until April, 1886.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 23. Was expected to arrive at Montevideo, Uruguay, the latter part of October, 1885.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Villefranche-sur-Mer, France, Nov. 27, 1885.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Reported by cable from London to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Dec. 12, 1885.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was at Beyrout, Syria, Oct. 16, 1885. Expected to be at Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 1, 1885. Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward will command this vessel, and left New York, Nov. 23, per S. S. Oregon.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from San Francisco for Panama Dec. 2.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 6, 1885.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Nov. 30, 1885.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was to be at Callao, Peru, Dec. 15, 1885.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising near Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Left Callao, Nov. 3, for Coquimbo, where she arrived Nov. 30, having visited the Naval ports South of Callao.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Shanghai, China, Nov. 16, 1885.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York, via Australia, New Zealand and Cape Horn. Sailed from Wellington, Nov. 5, for South America.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station. Officers and crew now being detailed.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Chemulpo, Corea, Nov. 11, 1885.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Sailed from Shanghai, China, Nov. 13, 1885, for Tientsin. She was at Chefoo Nov. 13.

OMAHA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL, at Hong Kong, China, Dec. 31, 1885.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Yokohama, Nov. 8. Ordered to proceed to Shanghai, China, under sail.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Shanghai, China, Nov. 8, 1885, being repaired, and was to be ready for sea by Dec. 14, 1885.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Off Woosung, China, Nov. 25, 1885.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, 1885-6. Mail leaving the U. S. up to Jan. 30, should be addressed, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; that leaving between Jan. 30 and Feb. 15, care U. S. Consul, Basseterre, St. Kitts; that leaving between Feb. 15 and March 5, care U. S. Consul, St. Pierre, Martinique; that leaving between March 5 and April 1, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies. After April 1 the address will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 16, for Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. A. V. Reed. Gunny ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River.

Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Comdr. T. F. Kane will command this vessel about Jan. 15, 1886.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 16, 1885, for Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 16, for Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Newport, R. I.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. On a trial trip. The mail matter for the Dolphin has been ordered to be sent to Hampton Roads, which probably will be the first place that she puts into.

A despatch from Newport, R. I., says: The Dolphin, Captain Meade, left Newport, Dec. 29, on a ten days' cruise outside. Several experts reported for duty on board early in the day. Capt. Meade will test the vessel in every possible way, and will not make for harbor unless compelled by stress of weather to do so. The experts will be on the watch for her defects as well as for whatever good qualities she may develop, and will make up their reports accordingly. The compass station and the measured mile course will be visited again. Provisions for the ten days' cruise were taken on board to-day.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, Fla., Dec. 5.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. On a surveying expedition along San Diego and Central American Coast.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.

A large delegation of members of the New York Chamber of Commerce appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday, in opposition to the proposition made by Wm. Wood, of the Board of Education, to abolish or reduce the city's appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of the St. Mary's school ship. The Navy Department furnishes the ship and the principal instructor, and the city pays the other expenses. The Chamber of Commerce has long been interested in the school, and has partial control of it.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at New York, Dec. 28, from Newport, R. I. Will sail next week with detachment of marines for Pensacola, Fla. Will then repair to Key West and wait orders to join the North Atlantic Station.

Vessels Repairing.

Alarm, New York	Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Intrepid, New York	Work suspended.
Miantonomoh, New York	Ready about March 1, '86.
Richmond, New York	Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Tallapoosa, New York	Ready about Dec. 30, '85.
Vandalia, Portsmouth, N. H.	Ready about Dec. 30, '85.
Essex, New York	Ready about Feb. 1, '86.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says: "The most remarkable thing in the Navy Department is its present collection of fossils. Work is done and accounts are kept that are really of no possible use, and the reason for keeping them is one of the mysteries of the time. The same thing is done in three or four different ways by three or four different clerks, and when done the reasons for doing it at all are inexplicable and unaccountable. Tomfoolery like this ought to have no place in a great department of the Government, and the sooner Secretary Whitney makes an end of it the better it will be for the Service. The Department needs new blood, and it ought to have it as soon as possible. The disappearance of wooden heads should be simultaneous with the extinction of wooden ships. The present Secretary has really warned to his work of reorganizing the Department, and he proposes aside from the purely naval branch of the service, to make it a great and effective business establishment."

Last year the number of sailing vessels in the merchant navy of France was 14,327, with a burden of 536,191 tons and 78,403 sailors; six years before there were 14,939 vessels, with a burden of 730,075 tons, and 84,919 sailors, the decrease being 612 vessels, with a burden of 193,904 tons, and employing 8,516 sailors. The steamers of the merchant navy, which, in 1878, numbered 568, with a burden of 245,908 tons, and employing 11,023 sailors, had risen at the beginning of the year to 895, with a burden of 467,488 tons, and 18,288 sailors, the increase being 307 vessels, with a burden of 221,680 tons, and 7,265 sailors. Of steamers only 253 out of 895 were under 30 tons; 323 were between 30 and 500 tons; 137 between 500 and 1,000 tons; 123 between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, and 59 over 2,000 tons.

Two cadets are undergoing investigation for destroying property belonging to the Government. The specific charge is for throwing grapeshot into the river. The cadets held what is known as the New Year Hop Thursday night. Next to the June ball the New Year dance is considered to be the leading social event at the Naval Academy.

Mr. WEED, one of the Roach assignees, and Mr. Faros, Chief Engineer of the Roach works, were in Washington this week in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Advisory Board, with reference to the machinery of the Chicago, on which further important changes are proposed. It is said that a mistake was made by one of the draughtsmen in the drawings, which was not discovered until certain of the parts were completed.

In order to satisfy all questions that may arise under the term of the contract for the machinery of the monitor Puritan, the Engineer-in-Chief has addressed a letter to the assignees of Mr. John Roach.

requesting that another steam trial, as contemplated by the contract, be made with that vessel. To accommodate the contractors, Mr. Loring suggests that the trial be made at the League Island Navy-yard.

ADVICES from Norfolk, Va., this week state that the steamer *Alliance* will have her mainmast and foremast taken out, both having been found rotten. A survey was to be held on the *Speedwell* Dec. 23 to ascertain whether she is worth repairing. The *Seclator* was to come out of the drydock at the Norfolk Navy-yard Dec. 29. Naval Constructor George R. Boush reported for duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard Dec. 23, relieving Naval Constructor George F. Mallett, who has been some time on the sick list, and was dangerously ill.

THE San Francisco Post of Dec. 21, 1885, says: "The proposition submitted on Dec. 15 by the California Congressional Delegation to the Secretary of the Navy to have the *Lackawanna*, now lying in ordinary at Mare Island, fitted out as a receiving and training ship for service on this coast, is in accord with the recommendations made to the delegation by Commodore Russell on the occasion of the recent visit of Senator Stanford and the other members to the Navy-yard."

CHRISTMAS at the various Navy-yards and on board the naval vessels was celebrated in the usual manner. "Jack" receiving a generous allowance of extras in addition to his daily bill of fare, which was undoubtedly greatly appreciated.

THE Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to Commander Purcell F. Harrington, complimenting the officers and men of the *Junata* on the splendid condition of that vessel on her arrival at New York from China, after a three years' cruise.

CAPT. A. V. REED was Dec. 14 ordered to remain in command of the training ship *Minnesota* until Jan. 15. This order was not made public at the time, but no reason is given why it was withheld.

In an article on "The Use of Oil at Sea," by Lieut. John P. Holditch, R. N. R., the author says: "The results I have obtained are these. Fish or colza oil only is of any good, it does not matter how dirty it is, as long as it is not thick. Paraffin is too thin; paint oil too thick. Running before a gale naturally expends much more oil than 'laying to,' you have so much more water to oil. Carefully expended, one quart in three hours for running, one pint in four hours for laying to, will be sufficient. The means I used was a canvas bag (No. 6) with large holes studded with a needle. I have heard of a bundle of oakum being saturated with oil, and then put in a coarse gunny bag, which I think would admit of a thicker oil being used for the time. The place for towing is undoubtedly forward, not aft. Whether in head-reaching oil could be used successfully I cannot say, but I doubt it. When running dead before the wind tow from each cathead, and the ship is as safe as anything can be at sea." Casualties at sea during the year 1883-4 resulting in serious damage arising from the same causes were as follows. Through defects, 37; errors, 98; weather, 390; breakdown of machinery and explosions, 133; other causes, 78; while the cases of minor damage were—through defects, 115; errors, 190; breakdown of machinery and explosion, 113; stress of weather, 309; and other causes, 217.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 24.—Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to the *Junata*.

Dec. 26.—Lieutenant C. C. Todd, to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard.

Dec. 28.—Passed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, to duty at the Delaware Iron Works.

Detached.

Dec. 24.—Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, from the *Junata* and ordered to settle accounts.

Dec. 29.—Lieutenant Wm. M. Irwin, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

MARINE CORPS.

Dec. 24.—1st Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Colonel commandant for sea-service.

Dec. 28.—1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1886, and ordered to report same day for duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieutenant J. A. Turner, detached, Jan. 2, 1886, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed Jan. 4, 1886, to Mare Island, Cal., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

Admiral McCauley, commanding the Pacific squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Payta, Peru, Nov. 30, that the flagship *Hartford* arrived there Nov. 22, eight days from Panama. She was delayed there for repairs to her boilers, "ten more patches having been put on." She was expected to sail for Callao Dec. 1. The *Shenandoah* was at Coquimbo. The *Mohican* had left the coast of Central America and was on her way to Payta. Thence she would proceed down the coast, visiting intermediate ports to Callao. The *Prospio* was at Callao and the *Monongahela* at Coquimbo.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports from Woo-Sung, China, Nov. 23, that the *Monocacy* was inspected and sailed on the 18th of November for Tien-Tsin. She arrived at Chee-Foo on the 15th. The *Alert* arrived at Shanghai Nov. 16 from Mok-Po, Corea, where she had been surveying. In this work she lost her steam launch, and as the season was already too far advanced for efficient work it was discontinued. She would remain at Woo-Sung until the completion of her new launch about Dec. 30, and would then sail for the southern ports of the station, touching at Palaman. Repairs to the *Palos* were being pushed with all practical speed to completion. The *Cespee*, ordered to Woo-Sung under sail from Yokohama, had not arrived. Commander Miller, commanding the *Marion*, at Chamulpo, reported to Admiral Davis on the 10th of November that matters were quiet in Corea. The United States Acting Vice-Consul at Singapore reports to Admiral Davis on the 30th of October that a Mr. Allan, said to be an American subject engaged in trade in Palaman, under the British North Borneo flag, was murdered by the natives on

the 13th of August. Admiral Davis had requested the Consul to give him any further information obtainable in regard to Allan's citizenship. Consul Birch, at Nagasaki, had informed Admiral Davis on Nov. 14 that the port of Nagasaki had been declared free from cholera. Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason reported to Admiral Davis for duty on the 24th of November, and was ordered to the *Trenton*. Everything was quiet on the Asiatic station, and the health of the squadron was very good.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

ADVICES from the Brooklyn Navy-yard this week state that almost the entire force of the Construction Department has been placed at work on the *Tullipoonas* now in the dry dock.

On her formal trip over the measured mile, at Newport, the Brooklyn made over eleven knots an hour, and backed straight out of the dock at seven full knots. It will probably require ten days or two weeks to put the ship's engines in order for her final departure, at which time she will start for Pensacola with her draft of marines.

The *Junata* will scarcely be able to go to sea before February 1.

The spars and topmast of the steel cruiser *Atlanta* have been sent over to the Reach yard by the *Vine*, and a big gang of riggers also, to rig out the new vessel. The high power breech-loading guns are completed and the new carriages for their outfit are ready to be mounted. The ship will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

A Naval General Court-martial was ordered to assemble at the Lyceum, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Dec. 28, 1885, as follows: President, Commander H. B. Robeson; Members, Lieut. Comdr. J. McGowan, Lieut. A. B. Sperry, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lt. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. B. T. Walling, and 1st Lieut. A. O. Kelton, U. S. M. C.; Judge Advocate, Sergt. Linde, of the Marine Corps, is to be tried for desertion and probably others.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The following are the dates of departure of the mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, China and Japan for the month of January, 1886: Trans-Pacific mails for Japan and Chinese ports, and the East Indies, except British India, from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 30. New York, Jan. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31. Thomas, Barbadoes, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 16. From New York, mails for Jamaica and the U. S. of Colombia, Central America, and the South Pacific ports via Kingston; also specially addressed correspondence for Mexico, Jan. 6, 9, 16, 20, 23, 26, 29. For the Windward Islands direct, and for Venezuela and Curacao via Barbadoes, Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27. For Bermuda and for Turks Island via Bermuda, Jan. 7. Bahamas, Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28. For Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 19, 30; Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, Jan. 12; Hayti, Jan. 14, 21, 28; Porto Rico, direct, Jan. 22; Ciudad, Bolivar and Carupano, Jan. 30.

From Jacksonville, Fla., for Bahamas, Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28. Mails for the Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas via Vera Cruz; also specially addressed correspondence for other Mexican States, from New Orleans, Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. From Galveston, Tex., Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. Mails for Cuba, from New Orleans, Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28; from Key West, Fla., from Havana, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 27, 30, 31; from Philadelphia, for Santiago, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Turks Island and Hayti, from Boston, Jan. 16. British and Spanish Honduras and Guatemala, from New York, Jan. 9, 21, 30; from Boston, for British Honduras, Republic of Honduras and Guatemala, Jan. 16.

Mails for Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay via Brazil, from Baltimore, Jan. 5.

THE ERICSSON SUBMARINE GUN.

THE ERICSSON Submarine Gun, constructed in America for the Admiralty, under the supervision of Lieut. Gladstone, R. N., has been delivered at Woolwich Arsenal, and now lies at the inspection branch of the Royal Gun Factories, from whence, after some preliminary tests, it will be sent on board ship, probably at Portsmouth, for trial at sea. No less than 40 tons of steel are used in the construction of the gun, which is 30 feet long, and has a bore of 16 1-8 inches. It is a breech-loader, and closes at the breech by an arrangement of a very simple and effective character. The vent, which is axial, is sealed, and said to be effectual in preventing the escape of powder gases. The projectile measures 25 feet, which is only 5 feet less than the gun, and is gauged to pass freely along the bore, which is unridged. It is hollow, and, notwithstanding its great length, weighs only one ton. The proposal is to fit the gun in the bow of a ship, 9 ft. under the water line, so as to fire straight ahead from the outwater. A diaphragm of India rubber is fixed over the muzzle to exclude the water, but is blown away at the first puff of the discharge. A charge of 20 lb. of powder is all that is thought necessary, for propulsion, and this being placed behind the projectile, the breech is closed and the gun is ready for firing. It is asserted that a range of 300 yards under water may be relied on, but it is considered doubtful whether the shot can overcome the resistance of the water and retain an effective striking power for half the distance. The inventor, however, has tried his device, and he says he ought to know. To preserve the lateral position and uniform depth of his submarine missile, he has weighted it to the gravity of water, and while he keeps one side under by preponderance of weight, he has a steering plate on the upper side which opens only after leaving the mouth of the gun, and acts as a rudder in keeping the projectile in its course. Until the gun is tried, the authorities are loth to express an opinion upon it, but it is regarded at least as an honest attempt to establish a new principle in gunnery.—*Admiralty Gazette*.

DR. ANDREW M. MOORE, U. S. N., has purchased a handsome house at No. 1428 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will make it his future home. Dr. and Mrs. Moore are native Tennesseans, and have many friends in this State.

CHIEF-ENGINEER WALTER D. SMITH, U. S. N., who has become insane, was brought from Washington this week to the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia. He was accompanied by his wife and Surgeon J. C. Boyd. Smith said to the chief clerk of the hotel where he stopped, "I want a parlor or a small hall in the hotel to give a musical and light athletic entertainment. Of course the guests of the hotel will be admitted to the entertainment free. The lady guests will be required to appear in bathing costumes." Surgeon Boyd is reported as saying that he does not think Chief Smith will ever recover his reason. At present his insanity is of a mild form. If he becomes violent he will be removed to the Naval Asylum for the Insane at Washington. Chief-Engineer Smith was one of the party on the *Yantic*, which made the first expedition in search of Lieutenant Greely. He has an excellent record, and is known as a man of very temperate habits.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER

The Second Comptroller has decided in the case of William Bell and 146 others, enlisted men of the Signal Service—claims for extra duty pay—they are entitled to extra pay at the rate of 35 cents per day.

The Second Comptroller has given an opinion that persons enlisting into the naval service and Marine Corps between July 1864, the date of the passage of the act authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers, and July 18, 1864, the date of the issue of the proclamation, are only entitled to, and can legally be allowed a bounty of \$100, but those enlisting after July 18 are entitled to receive the bounty allowed for one, two or three years' service.

On an application for a reference of the claim of the widow of Nathaniel McLean, late Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., for arrears of pay, to the Attorney-General for an opinion. McLean resigned his commission of Major in 1864, and received the full pay and allowances due him to that time. Under authority of an act of Congress of March 3, 1875, the President reinstated him with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and immediately retired him. He continued there till his death, June 23, 1884, and received the pay and emoluments of the office. His widow now claims that her husband was entitled to compensation during the 11 years which intervened between resignation in 1864, and his reappointment in 1875, and requests that the question of her husband's right to such compensation be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion. The Second Comptroller says he thinks such reference unnecessary and as not likely to produce beneficial results, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court and the Court of Claims have repeatedly decided against the allowance of compensation in such cases, and the accounting officers would feel bound to follow these decisions, whatever view the Attorney-General might have on the subject.

In the matter of the claim of Lyman H. Smith, late sergeant Co. E, 2d Wis. Vols., for bounty under the act of April 22, 1872—Memorandum:

The fifth section of the act of July 22, 1861, reads in part as follows: "Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid . . . when honorably discharged . . . if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of \$100. Under this provision it is uniformly held that a discharge for promotion is a discharge for bounty purposes, and that a soldier who was discharged for promotion after serving two years as an enlisted man was entitled to receive said sum of \$100 (or so much thereof as remained unpaid) at the time when he was thus discharged. Upon full examination of the matter I am satisfied that the practice under the act should be adhered to and the practice under G. O. No. 15, A. G. O., S. of 1861, abandoned. I hold, therefore, that a soldier who was discharged for promotion was "honorably discharged" within the meaning of said G. O. No. 15; and rule 2 of the rules and regulations adopted by the accounting officers under the act of April 22, 1872 (page 103, Rapp's Digest) is hereby rescinded.

[This decision applies only to persons who enlisted into the military service prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered for three years prior to Aug. 6, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's proclamation of May 3, 1861.]

A QUESTION which has formed a never-ending source of discussion among iron founders, that is, the reason of a piece of solid cast iron floating in a ladle of the molten metal, receives its solution by an apparatus shown by Mr. Thomas Wrightson at the London Inventors' Exhibition. The first tendency is to sink; it then begins to expand under the action of the heat, and in a short time it attains the same specific gravity as the bath. The expansion still continuing, it becomes buoyant and rises. The instrument shows that when passing from the solid to the liquid state the density of the iron is at its maximum when cold, at its minimum in the plastic state, and that the density in the liquid state is between the two extremes, although much nearer the solid than the plastic density.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to Gen. Anson G. McCook, Clerk of the United States Senate, for Volume XIV., Series I., of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. It includes the operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Middle and East Florida from April 18, 1862, to June 18, 1863.

We are in receipt of Volume XI., No. 4, whole No. 35, of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute. It covers the discussion of the Polar Question, introduced by Lieut. Danenhower's paper: the cruise of the *Alliance* by Lieut. O. F. Perkins, U. S. N.; notes on intercepting, chasing, etc., by Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N.; curves of pressure in guns by Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N.; the proposed alteration of the astronomical day by Prof. Stimson J. Brown, U. S. N.; notes on the literature of explosives by Prof. Chas. H. Munroe, U. S. N.; professional notes; book notices and bibliographical notes.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COSTON, U. S. M. C., recently returned from China, is at his home in Portsmouth, Va.

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ARMYNAVY.**EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE.**

The work of the Army and Navy, during a large
portion of the year just closed, has been so fully set
forth in the annual reports we have lately published
that no extended review is required here. The event
of chief concern to both services has been the
change of Administration. It is yet too soon to
determine to what extent this will affect them, but
in our judgment the outlook for the New Year is
more encouraging than at any time since the war.

The Army, during 1885, has not been idle, and,
in our opinion, has fully repaid the cost to the coun-
try. The operations of the troops against hostile
Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, etc., troubles with
miners in Wyoming, Washington Territory, the
Mormon troubles at Salt Lake City, and other dis-
turbances in various sections, have given and are
giving the troops plenty of field service of the most
arduous kind. In garrison drills instructions of
every kind have been energetically pursued, and the
zeal for proficiency in target practice continues
unabated. BLUNT's manual for rifle and carbine
firing has been introduced during the year, as the
system, and it has been found to meet the require-
ments of the present day in this most essential
branch of military construction.

The year began for the Navy with no funds on
hand, a state of affairs which may be characterized
as, to say the least, disgraceful in the extreme for a

country which claims to be one of the "powers" of
the earth. It took some time to remedy this state
of things, during which interval all work was stopped
and the *per diem* force were the sufferers. The
outlook for the completion of the new cruisers was
a favorable one, and hopes that the *Dolphin*, *At-
lanta*, and *Boston* would be in commission before
the end of the year were quite justifiable; but the
unfortunate controversy regarding the *Dolphin*,
retarded their completion, and it will probably be six
months longer before they are ready for trial. The
Advisory Board has received "more kicks and cuffs
than halfpence" and its position has been, like
that of the policemen in the "Pirates of Penzance,"
most emphatically, "not a happy one." The num-
ber of vessels whose names have been stricken from
the register during the past year make all the more
welcome the additional cruisers provided for in the ap-
propriation bill of the current year. Secretary WHITNEY
has proceeded cautiously in the matter of beginning
them, being evidently determined to avoid, if possible,
the criticisms that have been lavished upon the ships
projected under his predecessor. It is also to be
hoped that provisions for additions to the Navy will
be made by the present Congress at an early day.
Probably no better way can be found than to au-
thorize the building of a certain amount of tonnage
annually for the next eight or ten years, and appro-
priating the money to carry out such a plan.

Long needed reform in the navy-yards have been
introduced by Mr. WHITNEY, and there is still room
for further improvement in this line, which is prom-
ised as occasion offers. A board was appointed
some time since to take into consideration the
methods of doing business in the Department and
its bureaus, but nothing is known of its report, un-
less the ideas advanced by the Secretary in his own
report to the President are based upon those of the
board. The labors of the Training Squadron have
been somewhat simplified and systematized, and
there is at present no more arduous or important
duty than is performed by its officers. The Naval
Academy and the Torpedo Station have each done
their allotted tasks well, and the new régime in each
is pronounced a success.

West Point continues to maintain its high stand-
ard, and our other schools within the Army, at
Fortress Monroe, Fort Leavenworth, and Willet's
Point are each fulfilling their allotted functions
with commendable zeal and proficiency. A Cavalry
School and a Light Artillery School are still of the
future, not far distant let us hope. The new Naval
War College has held its first course of lec-
tures and given promise of good results in the fu-
ture. The elimination of school boy restrictions has
tended to make the course more popular than it
seemed likely to be, and if the present President is
permitted to remain another year, and so perfect
the scheme, it will be fairly launched upon a career
of great usefulness. The Military Service Institute
and the Naval Institute have continued to prosper,
and the Mutual Aid Associations have increased
their membership and have been able to afford relief
to the families of several of their deceased members.

Public attention has been drawn to both Services by
the display made under their auspices at the New Or-
leans Exposition. The exercises upon Decoration
Day in New York, and later the ceremonies attend-
ant upon the obsequies of General GRANT, found
the blue jackets and marines in line, with the mili-
tary, regular and volunteer. The soldiers and the
marines also participated in the ceremonies incident
to the completion of the Washington Monument and
the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND. The chief event
of the year, however, was the Panama expedition,
which was fitted out with great celerity, considering
the unexpected call upon the resources of the De-
partment, 220 men being despatched in four days,
and 500 more in eight days, after the order was
given. The marines in particular showed that they
could be relied upon to move with promptness when
wanted. Some friction was observed in the work-
ing of the machine, owing principally to the bureau
system under which the Service groans and travails,
but on the whole, things went quite smoothly, con-
sidering.

The Court-martial held upon two of the heads of
Army Bureaus and upon two Chiefs of Naval Bur-
eaus have been the great sensation of the year; the
contention that the acts for which the latter were tried

were performed in their civil capacity, thus removing them from the arena of military law, seems to the lay mind puerile in the extreme. Whether the Supreme Court will maintain the same view, remains to be seen, as the decision in the case of Paymaster General SMITH will soon be made.

This year will be ever memorable in the history of the Army, in that it has seen the enactment of a law providing a retired list for enlisted men of long and faithful service, which should be followed by a similar enactment for the Navy.

The MORTON longevity claims of the Army have been settled, and after many efforts had failed, the appropriation to pay the mileage claims under the GRAHAM decision was made in the closing hours of the last Congress; but, unfortunately, all these latter claims had not been reported to Congress by the Treasury officials, and hence no provision was made for them in the bill. As the new 3d Comptroller (who appears to have very peculiar ideas of his powers and duties) has decided that such claims are invalid, it is probable that a still longer delay in the courts will result. The case of the cadet engineers so unjustly deprived of their positions remains still undecided. The movement to increase the pay of the Passed Assistant Engineers finally succeeded, while that to bring the pay of the ensigns to something approaching equality with their brethren and co-graduates of staff, failed from the parliamentary difficulties in its way. Doubtless at the present session it will become a law, and possibly the whole subject of the pay of the various branches of the Service may be gone into, and the principle of equality of pay for equality of rank adopted. No other proposed legislation regarding the personnel of the Navy received the commendation of either of the Naval Committees, although the McADOO or Pipe Line Bill, as it was called, met with an unexpected amount of favor in the Service, to judge from the petitions for its passage which were presented to Congress. With regard to orders affecting Naval officers, reference may be here made to that of the late Secretary on the relation to be maintained by them to the legislative branch of the Government, and to that of the present incumbent revoking the "Woman Order" of his predecessor.

The retrospect of both Services, so far as the dead are concerned, is a sad one. As regards the living it is a cheerful one, for, say who will to the contrary, the Army and Navy continue steadfast in the path of duty, notwithstanding the fact that so much of their service, their trials and their danger is but little regarded by so many of their countrymen, engrossed in civil pursuits, and little heeding what may befall those upon whom the future of the country is more dependent than its heedless citizens seem to think.

At this writing the Committees of the House have not been announced, but Mr. HEWITT is considered as the most likely person for Chairman of the Naval Committee. The general temper of our legislators, in the lower House at least, seems to be to give the Secretary the power to reform the methods of the Department and the means to go on and build new vessels, and we congratulate the Navy upon the signs of the dawn of a new epoch in its history.

THE SERVICES IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

MESSRS. ALLAN RUTHERFORD and W. J. Moberley, counsel for 1st Lieutenant JAMES F. SIMPSON, 3d Cavalry, have addressed a memorial on behalf of their client, to the Senate Committee, protesting against the confirmation of E. L. STEEVER to be captain and GEORGE H. MORGAN to be 1st Lieutenant, "as unwarranted by law; as destructive of a vested right of SIMPSON under his original contract with the Government, and as subversive of what the entire Army looks upon as a right assured to every one of its officers by the very letter of the statute, and made doubly sacred by never having been departed from in the history of the Government."

They state the fact of Lieutenant SIMPSON's nomination as captain, and the adjournment of the Senate without confirming him; the subsequent nomination of STEEVER and the law and custom applicable to his case, and say:

It will therefore be seen that being the senior 1st Lieutenant

in the 3d U. S. Cavalry, on Nov. 23, 1864, Simpson, under this plain provision of the statute, as well as by his time-out-of-mind right of prescription, had a vested right under his original contract with the Government to the vacant captaincy then occurring, and a right that could not be disregarded without setting at defiance the plain mandate of the law, and that nothing could have deprived him of this right unless he had been under suspension from rank on that day. (See references above). This is the only exception named to promotions by seniority, and the doctrine of "inclusio unius, exclusio alterius" here obtained, and makes suspension the only thing that could have prejudiced his right to promotion.

The Blake decision, properly understood, is good law. The President certainly has the right under the constitution to appoint to office, but the man so appointed and nominated must be eligible to such appointment, which is not the case here. Otherwise the organic law of the office itself is destroyed, and the man is not only nominated and confirmed, but by the nomination and confirmation a new office is created, for there cannot be the slightest deviation from the limitation as to eligibility fixed by law. In this case the nominee, Mr. Morgan, is not eligible, and the law and custom, to fill the office to which he has been nominated.

But the proposed wrong in this case does not stop with depriving an officer of his well-earned promotion, but goes further. Just following the nomination of 1st Lieut. E. L. STEEVER to be captain vice Simpson, whose appointment expired March 4, 1885, by constitutional limitation, comes the nomination of 3d Lieut. GEORGE H. MORGAN to be lieutenant vice Simpson promoted. Suppose you make this confirmation, what results? Without warrant of law though it be yet the fact remains the same. You dismiss Simpson from the Service notwithstanding the very plain provision of the statute. (R. S., sec. 1229, p. 213). "And no officer in the military or naval service shall in time of peace be dismissed from service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a general Court-martial to that effect or in contemplation thereof." The judicial is not among the organic functions of the Senate as constituted under the Constitution, yet you are called upon here to exercise them. But the question may come up, Why was not Simpson confirmed? As far as known, this was brought about by secret charges made against him by enemies actuated by malevolence or a desire to profit by his overthrow. The laws provide amply for the dismissal of an officer, but nowhere provide for making a kind of appellate court of the Senate for the purpose of dismissing from the Service an officer who has stood the ordeal of a Court-martial, and as a finality of the proceedings is found unworthy of blame.

The nominations in question are of far deeper import than at first glance appears. If these confirmations be made, the Senate in effect says that, be the organic law of the office what it may it can be mended at will by the joint act of the President and Senate, and that any one may, by nomination and confirmation, fill any office without regard to the limitations as to eligibility fixed by law. Is it not too serious a question to be dealt with incautiously? The decision on this question is of vast importance to the Army, and the insignificance of this move against Capt. Simpson may one day find that they were warning into life a serpent to bite them in after days. The establishment of this precedent will be destructive of discipline and esprit de corps in the Army.

We quite agree with those gentlemen in the opinion that the BLAKE Decision is a dangerous one to handle, and it is for that reason that the position in which the learned Court-martial has left the Judge Advocate General's Department is a particularly awkward one. We dislike to see the Army or the War Department appealing to the BLAKE decision. It may serve its purpose in getting rid of an officer who is for any cause considered obnoxious, but there are various definitions of that, and where prejudice is concerned the dictionary is not likely to be consulted for its exact limitation. What is done in the green tree may be done in the dry, and we do not wish to see officers of the military services holding their commissions at the pleasure of any one man, or by any less secure tenure than that of good behavior, as determined under the forms of law provided for the government of the Services.

Indeed, we confess to a prejudice not less sincere because it may seem to be a bit old-fashioned and out of date, against the appeal to Civil Courts by officers of the Army and Navy except in extreme cases. Individual officers may gain by it, but we doubt whether it benefits the Services as a whole to establish for themselves a reputation on a par with that of sharp attorneys eager for the main chance. What did Chaplain BLAKE gain for himself to compensate for the injury done to the Services by the decision that bears his name? Our good friend, Captain CHARLES MORTON—for we hope all officers are our friends—was somewhat piqued at the time, as we remember, because we were not as enthusiastic over the decision which bears his name as some others. But what do the officers who have been dropped out of the Army altogether in consequence of it think of it, and what the young gentlemen recently graduating from West Point as they contemplate the disappearance of their graduating leaves, and the interregnum in their pay between their graduation and confirmation as 2d lieutenants? The full significance of the RODMAN case is not yet revealed, and it appears that the officers are being asked to assist in getting a little more law to fill out the MORTON decision. In a circular addressed to officers interested, Messrs. RUTHERFORD and MOBERLEY say:

The effect of the Rodman decision makes every graduate of West Point since 1862 a debtor to the United States, and overrides precedents recognized since the establishment of the Academy. He has been paid as an officer from date of graduation and commission, but under the decision he should have been paid as an officer only from the date of taking the oath as an officer (his appointment to a lieutenantancy being now held to be an original appointment and not a promotion) and as a rule this was near the end of his graduating leave. In joining for first service as an officer he received mileage from West Point to his station, but under the decision this must be refunded.

They cite the case of three graduates who being

ordered to San Francisco on graduation overdraw \$650 mileage each, and the difference between the pay of a cadet and lieutenant for about three months. They say further:

Some of the more recent graduates, as in Mr. Rodman's case, will be called upon very soon by the Paymaster-General to deposit amount of over payment to prevent order of stoppage. Against another class, paymasters who have made the overpayments will request stoppage to save themselves; or, when in the adjustment of the accounts of such paymasters as have made overpayments, the overpayments are discovered in the accounting offices, these will be reported to the Paymaster-General, who will demand refundment or enter a stoppage order. Still another class will have the stoppage made on the first general settlement of their individual accounts, which in extreme cases will come about after death, on the adjustment of their legal representatives' claims for arrears of pay due at date of death. A ready several of our clients have suffered from the effects of the Comptroller's views as expressed in Mr. Rodman's case.

How this matter is viewed by some officers is shown by a reply sent to this circular of which we have received a copy as follows:

Speaking from an individual standpoint I may say that my entire connection with the U. S. Army, from the date of my admission to the Military Academy, has been accompanied with a constant sense of gratitude for the benefits conferred upon me; and I would as soon think of bringing suit against my father, were he alive, as to be instrumental in proceedings against the action or decision of the Government. It is quite true that my disposition is to be a cautious guard that patriotism which, doubtless, actuated many of the cadets who entered the Academy in years 1861 to 1864, or I have reason to believe that many of them had been rejected for their untruthfulness by recruiting officers of the Army, before they essayed another means of entering the Service; but even here you will bear me witness that I took no part in contesting that action of the Government which seemed to take an opposite view of this matter. Indeed, I may say in conclusion that I would rather bear with my wrong silently, if wrong it be, than to take such forcible measures as you propose to wrest justice from that Government which next to the Author of my being I regard as my greatest benefactor.

Whatever may be thought of what is said by this officer, we think it is the part of wisdom to consider carefully before appealing to the courts in this matter. Lieutenant RODMAN was docked of his pay because his application for additional longevity was an invitation to the Treasury Department to reopen his account. When this is not done it is not the custom, according to our understanding, for the Department to go back to find out whether some account that has been closed has been properly settled.

We should advise officers to consult General ROCHESTER in this matter and be guided by his advice. Nothing is so uncertain as the application of legal principles, and much as we respect our officers for their critical knowledge of the law, we believe that when it comes to this the microscopic investigators of the Treasury Department can give them odds and beat them every time.

COMMANDER W. B. HOFF and Lieutenant W. H. REEDER, of the Navy, on Tuesday, reported in person to the Chief Signal Officer, in accordance with instructions from the Navy Department, to confer with a view of adopting a uniform and simple code of signalling for both the Army and Navy. This conference was the result of a letter to the Secretary of War from the Chief Signal Officer, setting forth the advisability of adopting the same code for both the Army and Navy, and recommending that such a conference be held.

The conference resulted in a determination to recommend for adoption, both in the Army and Navy, the MORSE American code of dots and dashes, if, after thorough tests, there should be no trouble experienced in using that system in torch and flag signalling. The General Service code, in which figures represent letters could, it was thought, give place to the MORSE code without any difficulty whatever, and the various other codes now in use in the Signal Service could be dispensed with to advantage for the simple and more uniform system, which could be used for telegraph, heliograph, electric light, and flag and torch signalling. By the general adoption of the MORSE code any telegraph operator in the country can be used for signalling in case of necessity. Foreign countries have of late been paying special attention to the signalling branch of the service, and this had the effect of calling the attention of our officials to the necessity of improving and simplifying our systems.

The success of the expedition to Burmah was to a great extent the result of the rapidity with which the force was put in the field, and the credit for this, it should be remembered, belongs to the Indian authorities and not to the Home Government, which has never done so well in fitting out an expedition within our recollection. During our Civil War the efficiency of Military Administration was believed to be increased by distance from the centre of authority, and doubtless this is the case in England.

LIEUTENANT E. H. TAUNT, U. S. N., was in Brussels December 30, where he has just arrived from the Congo, having made the speediest journey on record, having visited the whole of the Congo from the mouth to the falls, between Bangala Station, on the Upper Congo, and Stanley Falls. During the journey he had not the slightest attack of fever, and his health only suffered when on the return journey.

MANY are the questions of rank among non-commissioned officers which we have recently considered, but the latest which suggests itself is one beyond authoritative determination. "Diamond Eye" asks, first, "Does a room orderly rank the rest of the enlisted men in the barrack room, and if so are they bound to obey his order?" A room orderly is often found to be as much of an autocrat as the domestic cook on the day of a great dinner. Woe betide those who cross his humor and he has it always in his power to "raise a dust" if his mates don't arrange their bunks, traps, etc., to suit his taste. If his rank were on a level with his powers in regard to the domestic economy of the barrack room then he would overtop even the regimental Sergeant Major, who leads the non-commissioned van. We do not know that the enlisted men are "bound" to obey the orders of the room orderly, but they had better, if they wish to serve out their terms in peace and comfort. A second question comes up which dims the lustre of the first. Our correspondent asks, "Is there an order that room orderlies should wear a badge on their right arms with the letters R. O. on it?" We never heard of such an order and indeed, we presume there is none, for "R. O." might prove confusing to the uninitiated. The newly joined recruit, having passed one recruiting officer, and finding himself suddenly confronted with an awful being bearing the legend "R. O.," might fancy he had only escaped Charybdis to fall on Scylla, and so incontinently turn his kit into cash and leave for parts unknown. The statutes do not as yet provide for room orderlies. When they do then will the "efficiency of the Army" have reached the military ideal.

THE British forces in India are to be increased 10,000 men, and the first draft for this service leaves England January 2, and others on the 19th of January, the 2d of February and in the second week of March. About 1,000 men go by each ship. The two armies for the manoeuvres in the Bengal Presidency, to be witnessed by Colonel Lazelle and Captain Mills, number about 20,000 men each, each divided into two divisions of one cavalry and two infantry brigades, besides divisional troops. In the northern army the first division will be commanded by Major General Sir George Greaves. The second division will be commanded by Brigadier General R. S. Hill, C.B. The first division of the southern force is to be commanded by Major General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B. The cavalry brigade of the second division will be commanded by Brigadier General Wilkinson, C.B. The manoeuvres will come to an end about the 16th of January. The two headquarters are Umballa and Delhi, and the country between these two military stations will be the scene of operations. Umballa is 120 miles N. N. W. of Delhi, on the road to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. The troops have been on the march to their rendezvous from the more distant stations for some weeks.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., is reported as saying concerning Lieutenant Fountain's recent fight with the Apaches and the casualties resulting therefrom (reported last week): "The troops were very well commanded, and the news was a shock to us all. Surgeon Maddox was brave, courteous, efficient, and universally liked, and we are much distressed by his death. Lieutenant Cabell, who is, I am glad to learn, but slightly wounded, is a nephew of General Cabell, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas. He is an excellent young man and officer. The rest of the men, with the exception of the corporal, were privates, and some of them have families. I am glad to see that Fountain is unhurt. All the men injured were of Troop C, 8th Cavalry, from San Antonio."

THE *Biscuac* offers this revolutionary suggestion: "To raise the grade of the non-commissioned officers would, we believe, tone up the whole Army. Why would it not be a good plan to assign a certain proportion of the graduates from West Point to positions on the non-commissioned staff, and as company sergeants? These cadets are all educated at the nation's expense. Many of them are now appointed as the result of competitive examinations open to all young men of the several Congressional Districts. The growing belief in a civil service reform indicates that in the future this will be the door to all public appointments. Consequently the

cadets will be barred from claiming any supposed social superiority to their brothers who are running locomotives, wielding the yardstick, or even delving with the pick. Let us have a republic in fact as well as in name."

GENERAL J. B. FRY said, in a recent article in the *North American Review*:

General Sherman goes so far as to have said since Grant's death, that "had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson."

General Sherman called upon the editor of the *North American Review* to publish, as evidence tending to show that he could not have said such a thing of Grant, a letter which he wrote to Mr. Rice concerning Grant on March 13 last. This letter closes with this paragraph:

My relations to him were peculiar. I think I know some things that no others do, but I will not name them for millions of dollars, and I will not anticipate his death. Should I survive him, I will always bear testimony to his good qualities and be charitable to those which were the result of outside influence.

SOME newspaper correspondent discovers that Theebaw, late king, has a prepossessing face; is, in fact, quite an ingenuous looking youth. The degree to which his "tricks and his manners" must have prepossessed Theebaw's relatives is indicated by a photograph received at the office of the London *Globe* from Mandalay. It represents the accomplished crucifixion of a distant relation of his Majesty's, who, for a trifling offence, has been tied to a rough bamboo gate, and left in the sun for twelve hours, with drops of water falling on his head from a bowl fastened above. First one hand had been cut off; then another; then one foot; a little later his nose had been cut off, and finally his body ripped open. Probably the character of Theebaw is akin to that of our Indians, whose torture of prisoners is an expression of their humorous proclivities.

THE French Government have decided that Henry Herion, of Rhode Island, enlisted voluntarily in the French Army, and that as he tried to escape after being arrested as a deserter, he will be obliged to serve out the full term for which he enlisted after serving his sentence. Herion enlisted at Paris, was sent to Algiers, deserted, was arrested, tried and sentenced to six months solitary confinement. The State Department being made acquainted with the case, a correspondence was opened, and this week a letter was received from the French Minister of War saying that "Herion was enlisted as a citizen of France, and that after his sentence he tried to escape, and that upon the expiration of the sentence for trying to escape he will be obliged to serve the original term of three years for which he enlisted."

THE Secretary of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, respectfully requests members of the Association, and all others who have received copies of the 1885 Report of the Association, to paste the memorandum sheet which follows, between pages 90 and 91:

The writer of the obituary notice of the late Gen. Delos B. Sackett, contained in the present volume of the proceedings of "The Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy," requests the erasure by the members of the Association of those passages in the notice which speak of the assignment of Gen. Sackett to the command at Harper's Ferry, in 1862, and his services during such command. The writer was misled by a partial similarity in the sound of names, and discovered too late for correction in the volume that he had unintentionally, though with a carelessness he cannot sufficiently regret, ascribed to Gen. Sackett honors not his due and which he did not need, at the expense of General Rufus Saxton, by whom in fact they had been most gallantly and honorably won.

At the time referred to Gen. Sackett was serving in the Virginia Peninsula Campaign on the staff of Gen. McClellan. That Gen. Sackett's distinction as a soldier is due to a succession of military achievements during the war, and not alone to his defence of Harper's Ferry, admirable as that was, does not release the writer from his obligation of tendering to that officer his earnest apology for the mistake. C.

THE United Labor League of America in Washington have decided that Lieutenant-General Sheridan ought to be made the General of the Army, and a meeting of the members was held Dec. 23, at which it was agreed to ask Congress to pass the necessary measure to raise him to that rank. In the formal resolutions adopted by the Leaguers it is stated that General Sheridan did as much as any officer in the Army to put an end to the late war and bring peace and prosperity to the country, and that his great services should be recognized by giving him the office of General of the Army.

A REPORT reaches London this week that Russia and Austria are secretly arming, and that both countries have sent orders to England for large quantities of stores for their respective armies. The Czar of Russia is about to reinstate Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in his former rank in the Russian Army, and other indications have caused some alarm among the friends of Turkey. It is believed that the compact between the Czar and Prince Alexander, by which Russia recognizes the Bulgarian union, is the prelude to a Russian campaign in the Spring and the final dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, about which the Turk will have something to say on his own behalf.

T. F. GALWEY, in an able letter to the *New York Tribune* on "Brains behind Bayonets," says:

Many of the military papers recently published on the Civil War seem to leave out of account the peculiar intelligence of American soldiers. The Union Army was a great body of citizens, a moving array of "thinking bayonets," to use Winthrop's apt expression. The same was probably true of the Confederate Army. It is generally conceded that the conventional military discipline was better enforced and more highly developed in the Army of the Potomac than in any of the other armies of the Union. Yet there was not a battle in which that army was engaged that its line, that is to say all from privates to captains inclusive, did not show its understanding of every movement, and behave, not as if it were merely parts of a machine, but as a leading actor directly responsible to the country for the good or ill results of its performances. The line was not only able to take care of itself and the cause, but constituted itself an efficient assistant to commanders in carrying out their plans; even modifying those plans, or setting them entirely aside, according as circumstances seemed to it to dictate. "The object of this paper," says Mr. Galwey in conclusion, "is not to cast a slur on the genius or the ability of our generals and other high officers, but to show that military discussions relating to our Civil War ought not to be guided by the ancient conventionalities of European armies, where an officer is presumed to be a 'gentleman' and therefore worthy of consideration, and the rest of the army are presumed to be not gentlemen, to be satisfied in recognition of their services with their pay and an odd copper or iron medal."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* (Rep.) prints the following from its Washington correspondent: "President Cleveland can congratulate himself upon having made Washington happier with its gifts than it has been in many years. This solid present, which has given direct or indirect happiness to nearly every man, woman and child in this city, is his civil service practice, by which the old force has been almost wholly retained in the departments. While there have been two or three hundred changes in the force of the departments, these have made no appreciable impression on the city and scarcely exceeded the ordinary changes from non-political causes. Confidence exists as to the general permanency of the Government force, and this has extended to every business, social and public interest in the Capital."

PRESIDENT HUNTER, of the Normal College, recently said that all great men had marked pictorial powers—great generals as well as great poets. "Gen. Grant once told me," said he, "that he attributed a good deal of his success in battles to this picturing power. He was thoroughly posted on the topography of the country, and had the whole field of battle from Virginia to Mississippi so clearly before his mind that he could picture to himself the whole scene, ponder in fancy over strategic points, and so hold the field of view in mind that it gave him a thorough and exact knowledge of the forces with which he had to deal."

COLONEL HENRY, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, has written to each Post Commander a private letter thanking them and their officers for the interest taken last season in target practice. Without the co-operation of the Post Commander a captain can accomplish but little. As to gallery practice during the winter instructions in firing requires same only one or two months preceding practice season, but there are cases of men, particularly those in 3d class, who as contemplated require more preparation for the range, of which gallery practice is the foundation.

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Hattie A. Burnett against the United States has given rise to a general impression that it would bring about an almost total change in the rates of pension allowed to widows of soldiers of the late war. The decision, which was rendered by Justice Harlan, on the contrary sustains the practice of the Pension Office.

LIEUTENANT JAMES M. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, committed suicide at Fort Adams, R. I., on the morning of December 30th by shooting himself through the brain. He left the post for New York City December 15th, on a week's leave, which he overstayed, only returning on the night of December 29th, and it is supposed the fear of the consequences caused the fatal act, as he had been previously cautioned that his occasional erratic conduct would some day get him into trouble. Otherwise, Lieutenant Jones was a popular and efficient officer. He was a native of Ohio, entered West Point in 1871, was graduated June 16, 1875, and promoted 2d lieutenant 4th Artillery, and attained the grade of 1st lieutenant December 1st, 1883.

"GENERAL SERVICE CLERK" writes us: "For goodness sake don't advocate the section in Senator Logan's bill authorizing the employment of civilian clerks at Division and Department Headquarters. They are better off as they are, if they only knew it." We have some views of our own on this point which we may take occasion to ventilate hereafter. In the meantime our correspondent may rest easy as to our advocacy of the measure. The present system has many features to commend it which would be entirely wanting in the clerical change proposed by Senator Logan's bill.

THE death of 1st Lieutenant James M. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, promotes 2d Lieutenant John R. Fotten to a 1st lieutenancy. Lieutenant Fotten is present on duty at West Point.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK'S GENERAL STAFF.

The staff of the National Guard of New York has been completed since our last issue, and the then doubtful places have been filled as follows:

Engineer-in-Chief—Brigadier-General George S. Field; Judge Advocate General—Brigadier-General William M. Ivins; Paymaster-General—Brigadier-General Lloyd S. Bryce; Commissary General of Subsistence—Brigadier-General Ralph Brandreth.

We reported General Rich as the coming Paymaster-General in our last issue because he was then as good as appointed, but shortly after we went to press, for reasons other than military and in no way reflecting on the General, the appointment was recalled and General Bryce received the place.

The full names and titles of the aides are as follows: Colonels John V. L. Pruyn, Hugh O'Donohue, Albert B. Hilton, Edmund L. Judson, Chas. E. Walker and John F. Gaynor.

The appointments as a whole give satisfaction, and there is a disposition to give those who will be new in their positions a fair chance to show their abilities, especially the new Inspector General, who has his reputation to make. His promotion from sergeant to General has been as rapid as that in the army of the Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein. He has an opportunity to show that it was deserved.

General Horatio C. King, the retiring Judge Advocate General, did not make any efforts toward a re-appointment.

General Wylie accepted his present position on the solicitation of the Governor, who would not consent to part with him entirely.

NEW YORK.

The general results obtained during the rifle season of 1885 are encouraging, although there is a steady decline in the "firing in ranks" since 1883. The loss here, however, is counterbalanced by the results in other respects, as the following figures will show:

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Firing in ranks.....	44.49	50.23	55.48
Individual practice.....	45.—	38.69	38.37
General F. of M.....	47.25	44.46	46.93
Number of marksmen.....	34.21	27.39	27.45

1,300 more men practiced this year than last, and the number of marksmen this year exceeds that of last by 700. The 4th is the ranking division with a figure of merit of 64.12, and the 8th brigade ranks with 67.52. The following are the highest ranking regiments and companies: 65th Regiment, 72.03; 7th Regiment, 69.91; 74th Regiment, 67.15; 23d Regiment, 48.43; 10th Battalion, 48.21; 13th Battalion, 43.82; 9th Separate Co., 92.87; Co. F, 65th Regiment, 89.13; 2d Separate Co., 84.33; 6th Separate Co., 82.63; Co. G, 65th Regiment, 80.—; 3d Separate Co., 78.89; Co. B, 7th Regiment, 78.65; 39th Separate Co., 78.36.

The 13th Regiment have invited Gen. Charles F. Robbins to review the regiment on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, and present the marksmen's badges, and the General has accepted the compliment.

Capt. Daniel Appleton's company, F, of the 7th Regiment, is well known to be one of the best, and to its 1st Sergeant, Frank G. Ward, much of the credit for the condition of the company is due. The regret of the company in losing him is therefore quite natural. Sergt. Ward left a few days ago to accept a lucrative position in Panama, and the farewell given to him by the company on Tuesday evening was as rousing as it was deserved. Co. K joined in the festivities.

The following table shows some interesting statistics as to the inspections of the 1st and 2d Divisions in 1885:

	Pres.	Abst.	Tot.	Pr. Ct.
1st Division.....	921	82	1003	91.82
22d Regiment.....	544	67	611	89.03
71st Regiment.....	427	108	534	79.81
2d Battery.....	53	18	71	74.64
12th Regiment.....	453	154	607	74.62
1st Battery.....	66	23	89	74.15
9th Regiment.....	437	185	622	70.25
69th Regiment.....	543	268	811	66.95
11th Regiment.....	280	152	432	64.81
8th Regiment.....	245	198	443	55.30
Division percentage.....	3969	1255	5224	75.97

	Pres.	Abst.	Tot.	Pr. Ct.
2d Division.....	16	1	17	94.12
2d Div. Sig. Corps.....	634	50	684	91.88
13th Regiment.....	630	64	694	90.87
17th Separate Co.....	42	7	49	85.71
47th Regiment.....	369	80	449	82.18
14th Regiment.....	406	111	517	78.71
3d Battery.....	50	12	62	80.64
32d Regiment.....	323	116	439	73.57
Division percentage.....	2560	447	3007	85.13

D, 13th Regiment, was the only company in the two divisions mustering 100 per cent.

The new general staff had an informal meeting at the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, for the purpose of getting mutually acquainted, and to settle matters relative to the internal social arrangements of the staff as a body. The meeting was an extremely agreeable one, and all went home much pleased with one another. Col. Porter made an interesting speech, and in a happy manner succeeded in setting everybody at ease, and the gathering parted like old friends. Gen. Charles F. Robbins was appointed Treasurer.

In place of the present ponderous epaulette the new staff have selected for their shoulder adornment the certainly less conspicuous and gorgeous, but infinitely simpler and neater shoulder knot. This, although an evidence of good taste, is nevertheless an infringement of the regulations which prescribe the epaulette, and by this action the staff voluntarily constitute themselves as violators of a set of regulations hardly issued, and furnish a bad example for the Guard. The only way to remedy the matter is a speedy change of the paragraph concerned. If such action is taken the substitution at the same time of the chapeau by a more becoming

head dress would be welcomed by all who are condemned to wear it.

Those members of the staff who are not re-appointed from General Farnsworth down, retire with a record to which they may point with satisfaction. The reforms and progress made during the past three years are numerous, and a great share of the credit on this account is due to the Adjutant and Inspector-Generals' Departments.

Co. E, 7th Regiment, Capt. G. E. Rhoades, held their annual knell on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, and had, as usual, a very enjoyable time.

Corporal Charles P. Fish, Co. D, was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 13th Regiment, on Monday, Dec. 28.

The 23d Regiment certainly, and naturally, deeply deplore the loss of Col. Porter, but great as the loss is, it does by no means justify the frequently-made statement that the regiment will now go to pieces. Happily only outsiders indulge in such speculations. There never was yet the man who cannot be replaced, and that is the conviction of the 23d. All rumors as to the successor of Col. Porter are previous, as no definite action has as yet been taken in the matter. The selection of a Colonel will be made with great caution, and nobody but a thoroughly competent man accepted.

The matter of armories for the 8th and 23d Regiments, which was recently reported as hopeless, is brightening up again, but it is said to be a well-understood fact that the Mayor will take no action so long as the present Armory Board remains.

The appointment of the assistants in the various staff departments is still undecided, and nothing definite may be expected until after the inauguration of the Governor.

Colonel Charles E. Bridge, the present Assistant Quartermaster-General, sent in his resignation a few days ago.

In answer to our correspondent of last week who criticized the regulations for requiring commanders to give bonds, another correspondent informs us "that from time immemorial commanding officers have been required to give bonds. About the time the Regulation Commission met General Farnsworth issued an order reducing the former amounts required, and the Commission did not feel at liberty to annul a general order promulgated when they had commenced, or were about to commence, their labors. The Adjutant-General, who was prevailed upon to drop the subject, did not feel authorized to make such a radical change, and he, therefore, reduced the amounts, but still required bonds. Bonds are useless, have never done any good, nor saved the State one cent. There is law enough to recover property."

Colonel Finkelmeier, of the 32d, orders drills as follows: Right wing, under Lt.-Col. E. M. Wynder, Jan. 5 and 19; left wing, under Maj. F. W. Parisette, Jan. 12 and 26, 1886, at 8 P. M. A series of rifle practice and aiming drills by company has also been established. Non-commissioned officers will be instructed by the adjutant every Thursday. Officers are ordered to provide themselves at once with the new regulation uniform.

We have received invitations to the 4th annual concert drill and reception of the drum and bugle corps of the 13th Regiment on Saturday, Jan. 23, next. General McLeer will review a battalion, consisting of Co. D, 13th Regiment, and Clarence D. Mackenzie Post, G. A. R., on the occasion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

At the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 15, 1885, the National Guard consisted of 90 companies of infantry and 8 batteries of artillery, numbering 5,870 men. This shows a gain of three companies of infantry.

Adjutant-General E. B. Finley has made one of Ohio's best Adjutant-Generals. He has been a strong friend to the Guard, and will retire with the best wishes of officers and men. Governor-elect Foraker has chosen Col. H. A. Axline as the new Adjutant-General. Col. Axline was Assistant Adjutant-General under the last Republican Governor of Ohio, and has experience and ability to make an excellent officer.

The following changes have occurred in the 8th Regiment: Major George Guyger has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R. Shurtliff, resigned; 1st Lieut. C. V. Harl, of Co. D, was elected Major; 2d Lieut. Robert Cameron was chosen 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, vice Harl, promoted; Corporal D. W. Kimler is now 2d Lieut. of Co. D, Wooster.

In Co. B, of Akron, 1st Lieut. Bartlett, resigned, and Chas. Dick was elected to fill vacancy. 2d Lieut. Peck also resigned, and Ira Morrison was elected 2d Lieutenant. The new officers were chosen from a squad of recruits, and are inexperienced.

Rufus F. Thompson is the new captain of Co. C, Youngtown, vice Beatty.

Co. J, of Gallion, promoted 1st Lieut. H. Sollday to the captaincy, vice Goshen, resigned; and 3d Sergeant Jas. Ullman was chosen 1st Lieutenant, vice Tinsley, resigned; and 1st Sergt. A. J. Sedman was promoted to 2d Lieut.

1st Lieut. S. H. Manville, of Co. E, has resigned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

THE PROPOSED CAMP GROUND AND RIFLE RANGE.

As a large proportion of the Illinois troops are located in or near Chicago, it is advantageous to have the permanent camp and rifle range both established near that city, and if possible on the same site. As I am told, the principal drawback to Greendoor is its inaccessibility. Colonel Shaffer and Captain Lockwood during the fall examined the land on the north and west of the city near the railroads, within a radius of 25 miles, and found only two pieces of property which in any degree proved suitable for a camp and range combined. One at Highland Park, on the Lake shore, and the other at Turner Park, on the Desplaines River. There are several towns more than 25 miles from Chicago which are very anxious to get the camp—but it is thought probable that the authorities at Springfield will recognize the great advantages to the Chicago troops by having the range near that city. With reference to the sites referred to, that at Highland Park is on the Lake front on a bluff about 40 feet high and a ravine on either side. The plot for camp proper contains about 100 acres, and it is probable that a similar amount could be secured directly south of the camp for a rifle range. The principal objection to this, as a camp, is the

probable cost of getting pure water from the lake. I have heard rumors of \$40,000 being necessary to put in engines, run a pipe out 2,000 feet, and build a pier to protect it. But the principal objection is to the range—which can only be an east range—and, as it is not proposed to erect any butt, the bullets would go into the lake, besides the line of fire would be directly across the principal road by which access could be had to the camp. The usual track of excursion boats, etc., from Chicago to Milwaukee is near enough the shore to be within range of the Springfield rifle, which is fully 3,000 or 3,600 yards. It would not pay to erect a butt sufficiently far from the shore line to guard against the washing away of the bank because the property owner will only lease it for 5 years. The site is 25 miles from Chicago, and it would take nearly two hours to go to the range.

The Turner Park site is about 11½ to 12 miles from Chicago. The site for the camp is directly on the Desplaines River, and is nicely wooded. The ground slopes slightly, and there is ample fall to secure perfect drainage, while the river will carry all refuse away from the camp. The rifle range is directly north of the track, and the 1,000 yards firing points will be within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. The line of fire will be exactly north, and the State can either buy or lease a tract of land a mile long, of sufficient width for a range, and erect a first class butt. There is also abundant ground for a brigade parade ground, half a mile square, if desirable, in connection with the rifle range. I understand the United States authorities would probably co-operate with the State, if the site should be selected.

This piece of ground which is level as a floor, capable of perfect drainage, within a quarter of a mile of the proposed camp, can be reached from the armory here in 40 minutes. If this is selected, there is no doubt that all the "shoots" of the western and northwestern riflemen would be held here—and a successful rifle association started—to say nothing of the advantages to be derived by the Chicago militia from the use of a range which would be so easy of access from the city, that the men could leave at three, or even four, o'clock, in the summer, and get one to two hours' shooting, and return in time for supper.

With the approach of winter and the holidays renewed activity is evident all around, and it is a fact patent to everyone, that with recruits secured during the summer months previous to the opening of the school of the soldier, and the older men settled down to drilling after the vacation, the company commanders are seeking new fields to conquer. As a result, there are receptions, "stag" reunions, in fact, anything to interest the unwary civilian in the pomp of military life, and induce him to join "our company, which, you know, is the best in the regiment." Nearly all the companies of the 1st Infantry have given some entertainment of late, that of Co. A, Capt. Taylor E. Brown, being particularly entertaining. Capt. Brown issued invitations to all the veterans and ex-members of Co. A to come to the armory and witness a drill, and then join the company in a charge on the larder of the Matteson House. When the old members were safely in the armory, and had applauded the drill to the echo, he was kind enough to propose that they doff their hats and coats and "slang a musket" a little. Well, they did, and they did it well too, until after a drill of nearly or quite half an hour, the command "Fours in circle, left wheel, march!" gave the "boys" a chance to give it up and go across to the Matteson House, where the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

The "Headquarters Party" of the 1st was held on Nov. 21, and was a very enjoyable affair. Col. Knox was unable to be present on account of illness in his family. There was a battalion drill of Cos. C, E, B, and A, under command of Lieut.-Col. Davis, and afterward a dress parade by Cos. I, B, F, and G, under Capt. Miles. Considering the slippery condition of the floor, and the limited space, both the battalion drill and dress parade were good. The floor was then cleared for dancing, and was kept up until 12 A. M. On Thanksgiving Day there was a "street riot drill" by the 1st Infantry on Lake Front Park; streets had been staked out and preparations made to show the people of Chicago that the National Guard were in position to protect the city, if such a course should be necessary. About 250 men were in line and 20 rounds of blank cartridges per man were issued. The regiment marched in column of fours in the column of fours and formed column of divisions in the street. When the regiment had entered the line of stakes, which represented the streets, Col. Knox halted his command and explained the movements thoroughly to the officers. The march south was then taken up, all the movements being performed without loading with cartridges, to accustom the men to the drill. On arriving at the corner the first company was given the "arms port," and the left company of the 1st Division made a "left turn" and the right company a "right turn," while the 2d Division charged until they were past the building line on the further side of the street. The command then moved forward, and when the last division had passed the first division, this division made a right and left face, and, filing in the rear, became the fourth or last division. After going over the entire distance the command was given to load with blank cartridge and the march north was taken up.

On reaching the first cross street, the 1st Division performed right and left turn, and the men commenced firing by file as soon as they could see down the street, while the 2d Division charged until past the cross street and then opened fire. The rear division faced about and guarded the rear of the command until the instruction to march forward was given. They again faced about and took up the line of march and became the 3d Division. This movement, with various modifications, was repeated five or six times until the north limit of the street was reached. After a little rest line of battle was formed and the command drilled in firing by regiment, wing company, and file. The firings were as a rule good, and the men performed the instruction they had received has been remembered. There were some small points which should have attention in a drill of this character, such as keeping the ranks well closed up so none of the front rank will be injured by the discharges of the rifles of the rear rank, and it is also advisable to have the front rank men take more than the usual distance when firing, so the rear rank can have time to deliver their fire. Capt. Eddy, the efficient Adjutant of the 1st, has been elected Captain of Co. F. This Company had a "stag" on Saturday evening, in honor of the new commandant, and it is to be hoped that he will be as successful in his new position as he was as adjutant.

MILITAMAN.

With reference to the subject of a rifle range for the Army at Chicago, Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, on the 14th of September last, wrote to the Adjutant General, Div. of the Mo., Chicago, as follows:

I have the honor to invite the attention of the Division Commander to the importance of securing a rifle range in some central part of the Division, where teams from all the Departments can come and compete on equal terms, such as no extreme change of climate and an equal information of the ground shot over. The Division competition now is essentially a local one where the Department takes place. The markers are of the Department, where the match is shot, a marked variation in the requirements at company and Department competitions, where men of different organizations are used; the local interest is in favor of that Department; both no matter how fairly conducted have a dampening effect on the spirits of the stranger teams. The extreme changes of climate have also a bad effect upon those to be acclimated.

The Adjutant General of Illinois, Dec. 28, issued an order consolidating the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments of the National Guard into two regiments of twelve companies or three battalions, in accordance with the amended State military code. All the infantry regiments of the State will be consolidated in the same manner, giving Illinois six regiments of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The reorganization is in accordance with Gen. Sherman's recommendation for the reorganization of the United States Army, as contemplated by the pending Mander-son bill.

THE MESS.

"Selim," who contributes humorous paragraphs to the *Times of India*, tells the following story:

"Three brother officers were travelling from Umritsar to Lahore, where they had been playing polo during the afternoon. One of them, tired after the game, fell asleep on one of the seats. His railway ticket, which was sticking a little out of his pocket, was promptly annexed by one of the others and transferred to his own pocket. When nearing Lahore his brother officers awoke the sleeping youth, saying, 'Now then, old man! Get up! Here we are.' It was still broad daylight, and for some reason or other the train was pulled up some little way outside the station. 'All tickets ready, please!' shouted the ticket collectors. Two of our friends promptly found theirs, ready for the ticket collector when he should make his appearance. The third searched this pocket, that pocket, here, there, everywhere, but could find no ticket.

"Good Heavens! where is my ticket?" he said: 'I know I had one right enough when I started: you fellows saw me get it, didn't you?' he asked.

"Yes, you had it right enough," they said; 'where the deuce can you have put it?' 'I don't know, blessed if I do,' he replied, in desperation. 'You'll have to pay the fare,' said the others consolingly; 'it's not much.'

"But I haven't a pie with me," he returned; 'will you fellows lend me some dubs?' Both said they were as high and dry as he was as regarded money. 'Tickets, please!' said the collector, at last quite close to the carriage. 'What the dickens shall I do?' said the ticketless one. 'Oh! get under the seat,' said the others; 'quick, man! here he comes!' Under the seat like a shot, went the man without a ticket! When the ticket collector came to the door three tickets were handed up. 'You have given me three tickets, sir,' he said, 'but I see only two gentlemen; where is the third?' 'Oh! he's under the seat,' they said, with the greatest nonchalance, as if it were an ordinary every day affair. 'Under the seat!' echoed the ticket collector, in a tone of surprise; 'what is he doing there?' 'Oh! he always travels under the seat,' they said—'he prefers it!' Whereupon the poor fellow crawled out from under the seat, in a terrible state of heat, and covered with dust and dirt, looking rather ashamed of himself. It was a shabby trick to play a fellow; but you must admit that as a practical joke it was very good."

The Milwaukee Sentinel has this story to tell:

Speaking of wooden legs, there is an old soldier employed in the Government service in this city who has had some experience with an artificial limb, his meat one having been taken off at the knee. Among the most amusing was one with a sleeping-car porter. The pampered railway tyrant rarely earns his quarter all round by his pretence of blacking shoes and flipping dust from his victim's back, but it is the habit of this wooden-legged man to utilize the darkey in taking off that leg and making him earn his hire. On one train he struck an upish sort of porter—a brother to the insufferable swells who sing out, 'Last call for dinnah in the dining car!' That darkey stood around with a languid dignity that would make a street corner dude sick at heart.

The man with the wooden leg made up his mind he would "wake that nigger up" before he chipped in his quarter. He told a couple of men in the car his purpose, and they joined in with him. He wears his shoe firmly fastened to his wooden leg, having no need to remove it, and having fallen once from a loose shoe. After his berth had been made up he went to the dressing room and unstrapped his leg, keeping hold of the strap, and then got into his berth. Then he called the porter. "I've got rheumatism and can't bend over," he said, "and I wish you'd pull off that shoe." The porter untied the shoe and tried to pull it off, but it wouldn't come. "Pull hard," said the passenger. The darkey gave it another pull.

"Oh, brace against the berth and pull," said the passenger. The porter had blood in his eye. He put his foot against the berth and pulled like a dentist. The passenger let go the strap, and with the back of his hand he pulled the porter. "My God! you've pulled off my leg!" shrieked the passenger. The porter dropped it, and, with his eyes bulging and teeth chattering, he broke from the car. He concealed himself in the corner of the baggage car, and pretty soon the two other conspirators came in, pretending they didn't know where he was, sat down on a trunk and talked over the awful condition of the man whose leg had been pulled off. "I'd about the penalty the darkey would have to suffer if he should be caught. The porter was of no service to anybody that night, even after they explained the joke to him.

EX-GOVERNOR RICHARD D. HUBBARD, Minister to Japan, is described by the *Capital* as a roaring and rattling cowboy, transplanted into diplomacy. One weakness he has is to insist upon everybody, his friends included, calling him Governor Hubbard. At a dinner given in his honor at Tokio, the French Minister, who sat next to him, addressed him as "Monsieur." It was the first time he had been thus addressed, and he regarded himself as insulted. "B-l-i-l-l!" he snorted; "don't monsieur me. I have been Governor of the State of Texas, which is three or four times as big as the whole of your old France." Rear-Admiral John L. Davis, U. S. N., with his staff, was invited to accompany the distinguished diplomats on their visit to the ruler of Japan. Great was the disgust of this distinguished master of naval deportment when "the Governor," pompously ejaculated to the Mikado, "Allow me to present to you Colonel Davis, of the United States Navy." Hubbard came from a State where governor, colonel, and judge, are the only distinctions known, and evidently regarded "colonel" as the proper title to give to a man in uniform on such an occasion. It is said that the Admiral's subordinates propose to speak of him hereafter only as "colonel," and think it a good joke on a commander who has been rather hard on them.

A writer in the *Southern Bivouac*, Henry Whitney Cleveland, ascribes the name Ku-Klux Klan to the imitation of the three sounds of a coking musket. It is an article on Robert Toombs, of whose humorous proclivities he tells an anecdote apropos to the Ku-Klux:

"Many readers will remember that a correspondent of the *Herald* called on Mr. Toombs in good faith, to get information as to the state of affairs in Georgia in the reconstruction period. The South, and Mr. Toombs personally, needed to appear in the best light before the North. But Mr. Toombs gave the young man a noble dinner, and then entertained him with a seemingly frank and open confession of the terrible demoralization of the South. Life and property were alike unsafe, and he took the frightened man out and introduced him to the quietest and gentlest-hearted merchant in the little town, as the leader of the Ku-Klux Klan, and as the cruel director-general of the lashing gangs of Georgia. That copy of the *Herald* was painted with gore. I have thought it probable that he had a hand in the 'Arrowsmith Hoax' on the *London Times*, in which duels and falling and unheeded dead bodies, graced the rear platform of a train going from Macon to Savannah, Georgia, before the war."

Mr. Cleveland says of Toombs: "I know that he

is classed as a braggart and an impractical man. But I believe in my soul that had Toombs governed and Davis taken the field, the Southern cross would be flying yet and Southern Empire a fact. He was the only man able to do it."

He quotes Toombs as saying: "After much study of the subject, and some experience in both civil and military affairs, I am convinced that in war, ninety-five per cent. is business, and only five per cent. is strictly military. The business of the country must go on in every essential department, or we fall in the war. The efficiency of the army has its root in the thrift of the people at home."

Thrift, Iago, thrift. Stranger (to little boy near Riverside Park). "Can you direct me to General Grant's tomb, boy?" Little boy—"Yes, sir. Keep straight ahead till we come to a lemonade-stand; then turn to the left and follow de road to de ice cream an' peanut booth. Cross over to de hard-boiled egg an' sausage shanty, an' ax de man in charge where de rifle-gallery is. Den fin' out where de ten-pin alley is, and jest beyond dat is the tomb."

There is a good story told of Bishop Macrorie. He (Bishop) was sitting next a Captain in the U. S. Navy, who said to him: "You have in your province two rival Bishops," and another fellow, to which of them do you incline?" "I am the other fellow," said Bishop Macrorie.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H. N.—The address is Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

Ex-Cavalryman.—1st Lieutenant E. E. Wood, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is still on duty at West Point, N. Y. He has not yet been promoted captain.

T. C.—The information you desire cannot now be procured.

Uniform.—We understand that it is now permitted to wear three small buttons at the under seam of the sleeves at the cuffs of the blouse.

E. W. P.—There is nothing in the Army Regulations to prohibit the wearing of the sharpshooter's cross and marksman's pin on the overcoat, when said coat is worn at inspection, guard mount, etc. It is a conspicuous badge of merit, and certainly should always be worn on the outside garment on occasions of ceremony. Par. 55, Blunt's Manual, provides in a manner for this, as it prescribes that "duplicates if desired for use on separate coats may also be sold to those entitled to wear the different insignia."

Farrier asks: Where is the horseshoe worn by company blacksmiths and farriers? Ans.—On the uniform dress coat and blouse, above the elbow; on the overcoat below the elbow, the same as non-commissioned officers wear their chevrons.

W. W.—You stand No. 43 on Commissary Sergeant list.

F. H. asks: How could I get transferred to the Ordnance Department? Ans.—It is difficult, if not impracticable. Better consult your company commander in the matter.

M. Dakota.—You stand No. 10 on Hospital Steward list.

H. B. serves one enlistment, re-enlists, drawing continuous service pay, is discharged during second enlistment for disability. Six months later he enlists under same name, making the officer enlisting him acquainted with his previous service. What would be the consequence of his applying for re-enlistment pay, under G. O. 51, A. G. O., of 1872. Would he be discharged for fraudulent enlistment, or would the service pay be given him? Ans.—Likely the latter; if the recruiting officer enlisted the man with full knowledge of his previous military service.

Squills.—You stand No. 7 on Hospital Steward list.

Militia asks: 1. Company inverted and in line. "Same conditions as would result from, on left into line from column of fours." At the command fours left, or left forward fours left, is the position of the 1st sergeant in front of the pivot or marching flank? Ans.—Opposite the marching flank, because the file closers in this case are on the opposite flank.

2. In column of fours should the file closers always place themselves opposite leading guide unless otherwise ordered by captain? Ans.—The dress is always towards the side opposite the file closers and there belongs the guide. If the Captain orders the file closers to the opposite flank, the guide crosses over correspondingly. Read paragraphs 211, 214, and 215.

E. J. K. asks: Is there any way in which I might gain admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis? Ans.—The following paragraph of the regulations governing the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy gives the information desired:

"The Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon after 5th of March in each year as possible, notify, in writing, each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by the last day of July of that year; but, if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large shall be selected by the President."—(Rev. Stat. Sec. 1514.)

W. M.—There is no classified list of candidates for position of Post Q. M. Sergeant. Two appointments are allowed from each regiment and when a vacancy occurs it is filled from the regiment to which it belongs.

Reader.—The last address of Captain Tyler, formerly superintendent National Cemetery, was "General Delivery, Cincinnati, O."

YARROW TORPEDO BOAT.

A LARGE torpedo boat of a distinctly new type, having rotating conning towers, to each of which is attached a couple of Whiteheads, and built by Thornycroft and Co., has just been tried for speed at Portsmouth, Eng. She is 125 ft. long, the largest torpedo craft of the kind received, and is one of the fifty first-class torpedo boats ordered by the Government from Messrs. Thornycroft, Messrs. Yarrow and Mr. White, of East Cowes. The mean of six runs on the measured mile gave the extraordinary speed of 20.9 knots per hour. Messrs. Yarrow and Co. have received an order from the Italian Government for a launch, to be propelled by electricity, for Spezia dockyard, where it will be tested especially with a view of determining the merits of this system of propulsion for torpedo boats.

ENGLISH CARTRIDGES.

"CONSIDERABLE consternation," says the *Scotsman*, "was felt by the British military authorities connected with the manufacture of army rifles at the sudden failure of the proposed Martini-Enfield rifle. A sample arm with 20 rounds of ammunition had been sent to the Queen for her inspection, who desired that it might be fired in order to test its action. Sir H. Ponsonby had fired but two rounds when, in trying to extract the empty cartridge case, the extractor pulled off the base, leaving the body of the case in the rifle. It has, however, been discovered that although the cartridge cases used were 'solid drawn,' they had previously been fired out of, and further investigation has revealed the fact that many of the cases become split, or the powder gas works minute fissures in the brass after a few rounds. A committee is now engaged upon suggested improvements."

THE 43-TON GUN AT SPITHEAD.

The test applied to the 43-ton gun, which has been placed on the Horse Sand Fort, one of the defences of Spithead, has produced very satisfactory results. It is the first gun of the kind which has been issued to the Army, but others will follow, and this fort will receive four. The gun, which was first tested last Friday, is on the lower gun gallery. It is a 12-inch breechloader, and of the enormous length of 27 ft., so that when it is run back to the complete extent allowable its muzzle still reaches out 5 ft. from the embrasure. It has an explosive charge of 285 lb. of brown powder, and throws a Palliser projectile of 750 lb. The range adopted for the experiment was 4,000 yards, and six discharges took place, all being satisfactory. The recoil was only about 2 ft. 6 in., and the smallness of this is accounted for by the fact that the gun runs on rollers. There was no concussion felt in the fort at the discharge, which was effected by electricity. The Government lighter, *Earl de Grey*, recently brought round one of these guns for the Edinburgh, and the craft has now gone round to Woolwich for a second gun of the same calibre for the Horse Sand Fort. There was very little smoke at the discharge of this monster, and the fittings and internal arrangements of the fort stood the great strain most successfully.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE COST OF WAR.

In a paper by Edward Goadby, of York, England, one of the Pears essays on the "Present Depression in Trade," there is a table giving the extra military expenditures of the European Powers from 1870 to the end of 1884, as follows:

Franco-German war.....	£316,000,000
Russo-Turkish war.....	190,000,000
Russo-Asian war.....	45,000,000
Tunis, Tonquin, and Madagascar.....	6,500,000
Total.....	\$2,787,500,000 £587,500,000

BRITISH EXPENSES.

Russo-Turkish special vote.....	£3,500,000
Franco-German special vote.....	1,457,097
Alabama claims payment.....	3,198,875
Abyssinian war (remainder).....	205,000
Tuin and Transvaal war.....	4,821,000
Triguland and Sekukuni war.....	472,000
Egyptian expedition (1st).....	3,895,000
Ashantee war.....	49,726
Perak war.....	4,500,000
Indian grant for Afghan war.....	4,000,000
Alexandria indemnity.....	
Egyptian expedition (2d) and Bechuana-land war.....	2,647,000

Total.....	\$148,303,490 £29,000,698
Aggregate.....	\$2,935,803,490 £587,160,698

This is almost \$600,000,000 in excess of the entire expenditure for war by all civilized nations between 1821 and 1860.

MAXIM SLOW-BURNING POWDER.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "The first attempt to render gunpowder slow burning was made by Col. Rodman, of the U. S. A., in 1860, when the powder was compressed into heavy blocks. The English pebble powder answered better, and has been largely used, until the introduction last year of the German cocoa powder. Since then Mr. Hiram S. Maxim has produced a new kind of slow and progressive burning powder. This we have seen experimented with. There are some twenty kinds of Maxim gunpowder, all burning with different rapidities, from the quickest to the very slowest possible. The progressive powder consists of pebbles composed of a case of quick-burning coated with slow-burning powder. The advantage claimed for this invention is that the low initial pressure places no dangerous strain upon the gun, while the subsequent quick-burning powder keeps up the pressure instead of allowing it to be lowered and escape unburnt, as in the German cocoa when large charges are used. The manufacturers of the new powder are Messrs. John Hall and Sons, of Faversham."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCE has concluded a treaty of peace with Madagascar which seems to give satisfaction to both countries.

THE Transcaspian railway, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Dec. 12, has been opened for traffic as far as Askabad.

THE Turkish Government has contracted for a supply of Whitehead torpedoes, with which its iron-clad squadron will be equipped at an early date.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding with China for a rearrangement of the boundary between China and Burmah. England is willing to concede to China a strip of territory approaching Bhamo on condition that it be well protected by police and that China adopt lower tariffs.

THE native who carried from the field the body of the Prince Imperial, when he lost his life fighting in South Africa, was presented with a diamond ring and pensioned by the Empress Eugenie. He came to Massachusetts and was lost sight of, but the ring was found last week in a Boston pawn shop.

THE Japanese naval estimates for next year are

to be increased by 270,000 yen, and a manufactory for Krupp guns is to be erected at the Tokio arsenal.

The Greek Government has signed a contract for the supply to the Navy of 60 mitrailleuse and Nordenfeldt guns and 140,000 rounds of ammunition.

The *Admiralty Gazette* says: "The Nordenfeldt 1-inch four barrel anti-torpedo-boat gun has been condemned as obsolete, notwithstanding that 800 of these guns are already in use or in store, and, in future, quick-firing shell guns will form the main defence of our ships against torpedo-boats. So far, as we have before stated, the navy prefers the Hotchkiss, and the Admiralty, acting on the reports received from the gunnery-ships, has, we believe, decided no longer to supply different kinds of guns to the same ship, preferring to have a uniform armament throughout the navy. The service will hail such a decision with pleasure. The 6-pounder Nordenfeldt guns which were intended to form a portion of the armament of the *Bellerophon* are to be replaced by Hotchkiss guns which are steadily growing in favor in the navy."

M. FRANCOIS JULES P. GREVY was re-elected President of the French Republic at Versailles, Dec. 28, in the joint vote of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies acting as a National Assembly, having a majority of 135. The members of the Right then asked for time to speak before the vote was taken, and their request being refused several of them tried to gain the tribune. A fight ensued between a member of the Left and one of the Right. Several blows

were exchanged before the combatants could be separated by their friends.

The Government of Tasmania is making arrangements upon a large scale for naturalizing lobsters, crabs, turbot, brill, and other European fishes in the waters of that country.

PRIVATE JOHN BURKE, recently discharged, is supposed to have been the oldest soldier in the British Army, having enlisted in 1847. He had six good conduct stripes, and he was refused the seventh on the ground that six was the maximum number allowed. He had served in the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns, and also in China and Afghanistan.

The London *Daily News* publishes a letter from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, giving an account of a French attack upon the Hovas on September 10, outside of Tamatave. It says that after seven hours of desperate fighting the French were compelled to retire, with a loss of sixty men. Not a single Frenchman succeeded in mounting the earthworks of the Hovas. The letter further says that the Hovas gained another victory over the French and their Sakalava allies in the north. The French commander was killed and the Army fled in confusion, leaving forty dead upon the field. The Hova Army returned to Tamatave, where there was great public rejoicing over the defeat of the French. A banquet was given in honor of the victorious troops.

The Spanish Cavalry is to be reorganized, with 28 instead of 24 regiments. The Dragoons, suppressed in 1818, will reappear. There will then be 8 regiments

of Lancers, 4 of Dragoons, 14 of Chasseurs, and 2 of Hussars.

SOME of the Engineer students at Keyham having been observed working upon machinery, in ships under repair, dressed in white working suits, and wearing gloves to keep their hands clean, the *Admiralty Gazette* is moved to say: "Surely this fastidiousness on the part of our future Engineers as to soiling their hands is not a good trait."

RAFAEL AIZPURU, the leader in the recent revolutionary movement in Panama, has been tried and convicted by a Court-martial at Bogota, the capital of the Republic, and sentenced to be exiled for ten years, to pay the expenses of the court, to be deprived of all political rights during the period of his exile and to make compensation for the losses and damages sustained in the revolution. J. M. Grant, a colored Jamaican, and another foreigner, Gustave Guerra, accomplices of the rebel Prestan, who burned Colon, have also been convicted by Court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment, the former for five years and the latter for three years.

THE sums collected up to date by the military clubs for the purpose of strengthening the defences of Havana amount to \$109,230.24 gold and \$17,789.59 currency. The collections by the Casino Español for the same object amount to \$81,099.10 gold and \$8,151.95 currency.

DURING the contests with Arabi, the Egyptian, the English found themselves hard pushed to get together four regiments of cavalry with 650 men and 530

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horses each, and to do this were obliged to leave nearly every other regiment so inefficient that it could with difficulty put a respectable squadron in the field.

PRINCE ALEXANDER entered Sofia, Dec. 26, at the head of six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and three batteries of artillery, and was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Many banners bearing patriotic inscriptions were displayed at various points along the line of march. One of these read, "Honor and glory to the victors of Slivnitsa, Dragoman Pass, Tsaribrod and Pirov."

A GYMNASIA CLUB has been formed at Mandalay. Sports were held on Dec. 11, attended by one of the bands. Several Burmese competitors entered for the pony races, and rode with wild excitement. The course was thickly lined by Burmese, who appeared to derive great enjoyment from the festivities. The pickets continue to be harassed by Dacoits.

TWENTY horse-boats, on the cellular principle, adapted for landing troops in a surf, are being built by White, of Cowes, for the Admiralty.

The fortifications of Hong Kong are being rapidly pushed, more than a thousand men being employed on them.

M. FAYOL concludes that the absorption of atmospheric oxygen by coal-dust usually produces the rise in temperature to which spontaneous combustion is due. He finds that lignite is ignited at the low temperature of 300 deg., anthracite at 575 deg., and other varieties of coal, in powdered form, at intermediate temperatures.

The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal from the 1st to the 10th of December amounted to 1,240,000 francs, showing a decrease of 370,000 francs as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

An ex-officer of the English Army has been charged with vagrancy and sentenced by the magistrate at Westminster Police Court to three weeks' imprisonment.

The launch of the first-class Italian ironclad *Andrea Doria*, repeatedly postponed, has at length taken place, at Spezia.

A new Russian ironclad is to be built in the Baltic Dockyard. It is to be eight thousand tons, eight thousand horse-power, and of a speed of eighteen knots. The vessel is to be completed by September, 1886.

The bill for the construction of the North Sea Canal, which has now been laid before the German Parliament, describes the canal as being primarily destined for the use of the Imperial Navy. It will connect the Elbe estuary and the Bay of Kiel via Rendsburg, and cost 150,000,000 marks, whereof Prussia undertakes to contribute 50,000,000 and the Reich the rest.

The defensive works which the French Government has decided to carry out on the Pyrenean frontier are attracting attention in Spanish military circles, and are to begin Jan. 1. Three battalions of engineers of the 18th Army Corps and 2,000 laborers will be employed on the works, which include the erection at Bayonne of a great fort, with armor-clad towers (similar to those constructed by the Germans at Metz), and the strengthening and arming of the castles of Saint Jean, Pied de Port, and Urdax, completely closing the Spanish frontier of Arragon, Navarre, and Guipuzcoa. The castle of Urdax, constructed in the solid rock, it is considered can be made an inland Gibraltar.

The English Admiralty has appointed a representative committee to carry on the details of dockyard reform.

It was the Frenchman's complaint that we had a thousand religions and but one gravity and the opinion of the Frenchman about us is not far wrong, what he eats and what he drinks should be the most important subject of a man's consideration; for, if his digestion is in good condition, his temper improves correspondingly. In America, people are in such a hurry to get their work done and their money made that they neglect their food, and when they have accumulated their fortunes they have not the health.

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BLAINE.—At Fort Spokane, W. T., Dec. 19, 1885, to the wife of Post Chaplain M. C. Blaine, U. S. A., a daughter.

COPPINGER.—At Fort Hays, Kansas, to the wife of Lieut. Colonel J. J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Infantry, a son.

DIED.

GOODFELLOW.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 29, Maj. HENRY GOODFELLOW, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army.

GRAGG.—At Reading, Pa., December 25, Passed Assistant Engineer SAMUEL GRAGG, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 46.

JONES.—At Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 30, 1st Lieutenant JAMES M. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery.

NELSON.—At Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 30, Brevet Colonel ANDERSON D. NELSON, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., retired.

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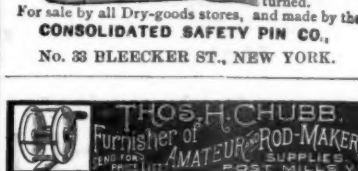


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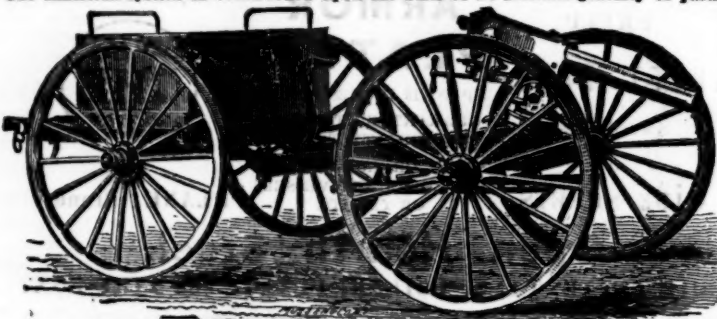
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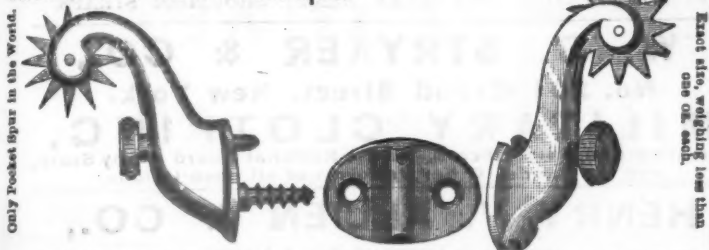
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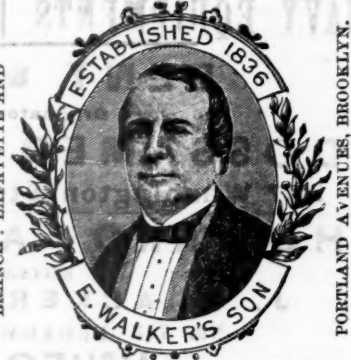
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